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QUEEN FOR A DAY.

By EDITH WYATT

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OTTILIE WOLFGANG was the flower of her family, so that when an aunt living in Batavia, a large manufacturing town in Missouri, asked that two of her brother's children be sent to visit her, Ottilie was the first selected for that pleasure.

Walter, the noisiest and thus regarded as the brightest among the little stepbrothers, accompanied her at the special request of the aunt, who had been charmed by his lively habits of strutting and squirming and of puffing and tooting through his fat lips.

The aunt was a timid and superstitious German lady. She could not speak a word of English, she kept no servants for fear of collusion with burglars, and she led a life of naps, of locking windows and of making lace in a small, hot, one story house, with no grass plot in front or behind, only a little, bare back yard with a summer house overgrown by a coarse, feathery cucumber vine.

Walter played and showed off all day with new found little friends next door. Ottilie had mended all her aunt's clothes when she first came. She did all the housework, but to her quickness and vigor this occupied only a very little time. She longed to go out walking and seeing the sights of the pavement, but her aunt was too fearful of kidnapers and abductors to permit of this. She tried to read "Nathan der Weise," the only book in the house, but this was more of a task to her than a pleasure, so she used to sit in the summer house, with her book open in her lap, and watch the backs of the rows of houses on the next street.

This street was much more pretentious than the one where her aunt lived, and few of its people seemed to stay in the backs of their houses. One room, however, was frequented in the morning by a thin, dark young man, with a low collar and a puffing head of hair, who used sometimes to sit in his window and read excitedly and sometimes to practice on the flute.

He had a piano, and occasionally he would amuse himself by picking out popular airs on its keys with one finger.

When he did this Ottilie always accompanied him softly with her voice.

He spent some endeavor on "Die Lorelei." He did not know it all, and when he had come to the end of his memory he would wait for a moment and finish conventionally.

Once he waited for several rests, and Ottilie's voice was left rising conspicuously alone. The young man evidently heard it, for he played correctly as far as Ottilie had sung and then waited. Ottilie sang to the end of the song. The young man followed her as far as he caught the notes and then waited again. Ottilie sang again, and by degrees the young man learned all the song.

When he had finished he came to the window and looked out into the aunt's back yard, but the cucumber vines prevented him from seeing in the summer house anything but the light folds of Ottilie's fresh pink gingham dress.

On the next morning Ottilie heard him playing "Die Lorelei" again, and again she slipped out into the summer house and had a lovely time singing with him.

He could not see her, but he prostrated himself from his window and flung over the fence a bunch of sweet peas and forgetmenots such as one sees in the morning standing with dewy cabbage leaves and earthy beets on the market stalls of Batavia.

Tied to his bouquet with a small green ribbon was an embossed card, with purple and gilt edges, and "Die Lorelei" printed in script and signed at the bottom in a flowing German hand, "From Sigurd Bhaer."

Ottilie came out of the summer house, her pink gingham rustling coolly in the silence of the alley, her smooth yellow braids glancing in the sunlight. She picked up the bouquet, smiled radiantly at the young man and went back to the summer house and the singing.

After this she came regularly every morning.

A week had passed since the bouquet was thrown when one evening the postman brought a letter.

This in itself was unusual, for the Wolfgangs followed the habit of genius in writing only under the sway of some excitement. The letter, however, was not from the Wolfgangs, but an invitation from the Batavia Knights of Revel.

It seemed that every fall there was in the town a series of amusements arranged by the Knights of Revel, an organization of business men and of other public spirited citizens. There were a labor parade, a baseball game, a field day with sack racing and hammer throwing, a road race, a tilting tournament and a ball.

The aunt said instantly on giving this information that she never visited any of these amusements. They were all attended by crowds, interspersed, of course, with pickpockets, or else they were at night, and the aunt went to bed at 7 o'clock.

When Walter had heard her words through, as he held the invitation, he flew into a frightful tantrum. He stamped on the floor, screamed until he was purple in the face, sobbed till it seemed that he could never get his breath again and butted his head furiously at his wretched aunt until she promised that at least they could all go to the tilting tournament. That was in the daytime and quite orderly, as it was attended only by invited guests.

After breakfast was over Ottilie went upstairs and put on her best white dress and her leghorn hat to see how they would look for the tilting tournament. She was pleased with the cool snowy folds of the muslin frosted with lace and insertion and with the sharp shading edges of her leghorn hat wreathed with bright pink roses and blue cornflowers.

She wished that the donor of her bouquet might see her in all her best and her freshest. Perhaps he would be at the tilting tournament. Her heart leaped at the thought, and she sang through the house all day.

When the afternoon of the tournament came the aunt put on her heaviest mourning. She always wore her mourning for best. Walter was extremely dapper in a frill skirt, a richly plaided tie, a cane and a juvenile derby. As for Ottilie, she looked like a blooming rose.

The aunt started them very early, so that they might have good seats, and indeed in the tent put up for the entertainment on the race track ground they had places on the front row. In the relief ensuing after her perilous passage of the crowded corners and the street crossings the aunt answered Walter's questions about the tilting with more than her ordinary coherence and calm.

She said that young men dressed as knights rode around the circuit carrying long poles. As they trotted past they tried to catch on them the rings hanging from a horizontal bar at one side of the circuit.

Whoever got the most rings on his pole received a wreath of roses, and with this he crowned her he chose as queen of the Revels.

Ottilie turned to watch the knights as they rode in. There were perhaps twenty of them, all young, picturesquely dressed and decently mounted with the air rather of masquerders than of knights.

Among these was a young man with a heavy plume, dressed in black velvet costume, rather too large, and riding a stout gray cob, evidently a carriage horse.

Some one behind the Wolfgangs remarked that she guessed that man in black velvet wouldn't have to choose any queen, and her comment attracted Ottilie's attention to him. She nearly started with excitement. It was Sigurd Bhaer. Ottilie was breathless with suspense and exhilaration when he trotted by and tilted his pole, and when he got six rings more than anybody else and was loudly applauded she could hardly lift her eyes from pride.

As he rode around the ring in the second turn, for all the knights had three turns, he continually cast searching glances among the audience.

Walter waved his cane jubilantly in the air. It arrested the young man's attention, and his glance fell on Ottilie. She was too confused to smile or even to meet his happy look of admiration. She glanced radiantly away, and when she could look back again he had ridden past, but she was certain he had known her.

He turned his pole nervously the second time and came off with only one more ring than he had before. This

He laid the wreath on her yellow braids.

put him behind two of the other players, but the third time he aimed well and amid applause reached four more than any one else.

The trumpet sounded for the end of the contest. The knights all rode around again past the pole, and as the champion went by the king of commerce handed him a wreath of roses. The band played "Hail to the Chief," the audience cheered, and there was a breathless pause.

The victor turned his horse's head and trotted clumsily across the circuit to where Ottilie was sitting between the aunt and Walter.

He dismounted a little heavily and said nervously, "I want to give you this."

Ottilie took off her hat, and he laid the wreath on her yellow braids above her mantling face and sparkling eyes.

Everybody applauded. Ottilie wondered what she ought to say to the young man. As for the aunt, it was lucky that her senses were all somewhat purblind and in a haze of bewilderment or else she would have been dazzled to prostration. Walter alone remained self possessed amid these honors.

"Might I come back and bring a carriage to take you home?" said the young man. The aunt answered him hurriedly in German, which he seemed to understand, and he led his horse away behind the curtain.

In a few minutes he returned, looking much more familiar in his low collar and ill fitting citizen's dress.

He marshaled Walter and the aunt, now in a state of bewilderment, before him, took Ottilie's hat, gave her his arm and conducted her, rose crowned, blushing and radiant, out between the lines of the impressed audience to a livery hack waiting at the curb.

In the carriage the atmosphere became much less charged. The young man talked of Batavia and how attached to the place he had become, though he had lived there only a few years.

He drove them to a little beer garden, where they sat at a green painted table and ate supper and drank each other's health among maple trees and tubbed oleanders.

It grew dark early. The aunt went to sleep, and Walter amused himself with white mice in a hanging cage from the beer garden lattice. Young men and girls began to come in and order lemonade and foaming beer and promenade in the lamp lit shade of the place, casting occasional admiring glances at Ottilie and whispering how she was queen of the Revels. A harp and two violins came out on the pavilion and played the "Beautiful Blue Danube" waltz and Schubert's "Serenade," and Ottilie and Sigurd were very happy.

Sigurd went back to Chicago with Ottilie and Walter when they returned. He talked with Mr. Wolfgang about the brewing business and smoked with him in his back yard while Ottilie sat beside them and stitched linen for her dower chest.

Mr. Wolfgang was not at all willing his daughter should go as far away as Batavia to live, but he liked Sigurd, and he was content Ottilie should marry if she remained in Chicago.

He helped Sigurd find a position there in a theater orchestra, and within a year Ottilie was married to him and went to live in a flat on North Clark street.

Here she enjoys in her marriage a very lovely happiness, but the greatest pride of her life will always be that she was crowned queen of the Revels in the tilting tournament at Batavia.

Water Not Good Enough.

At the dinner which Edmond Rostand gave to celebrate his admission to the French academy his small sons, aged six and eight, missed the point of a timely lesson, that the allowance made to genius is not capable of expansion.

At the close of the dinner, when toasts were in order, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt raised her glass and poured its contents over her head, crying:

"Thus do I pour libations after the ancient custom to the divine poet!"

"Oh, your beautiful gown!" the ladies exclaimed. "It will be quite ruined!"

But Mme. Bernhardt declared that it had been honored; that it had been made expressly for that occasion; that she could never wear it on any of less importance, whereupon her graceful act and words were wildly applauded.

Sitting at the end of the table after the French custom, which permits many privileges to children, the little Rostands were greatly impressed by the scene. They, too, wished to show their admiration for their wonderful papa. So, lifting their full glasses of vichy, they poured lavishly.

Their best jackets and handsome lace collars were duly drenched, but there was no applause. Instead their mother sent them away from table and to bed. As they lay in the darkness, all humiliation and wonder, one of them suddenly said, with conviction:

"I understand. Water is not good enough for divine poets like M. Edmond Rostand, our father!"

Chicago's McKinley Statue.

Chicago still retains its reputation for practicality and a more or less harmonious blending of the beautiful and the useful. For instance, back in the days of the Columbian exposition visitors to Chicago were constrained to notice a heroic statue of Christopher Columbus on the lake front, its bronze fingers extended much in the fashion of an iron rake. Later the statue was ignominiously hauled off its pedestal and carted away to one of the parks, where it slumbered peacefully among various kinds of junk. Now, however, it has been recast into a statue of William McKinley and is to be erected in the new McKinley park of that city. It is to be hoped the transformation has been successful and that the statue may be as worthy to commemorate the fame of our martyred president as that fine St Gaudens statue of Lincoln is to remind visitors to Lincoln park, Chicago, of the great emancipator.—New York Tribune.

An Important Matter.

"Here comes a car at last," said Tess.

"Oh, but that's a yellow one," replied Jess. "Let's wait for a red one."

"But the yellow one will take us home."

"I know, but red is so much more becoming to me."—Philadelphia Press.

John and the Ghosts

By A. T. QUILLER-COUCH ("Q.")

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IN the kingdom of Illyria there lived not long ago a poor woodcutter, with three sons, who in time went forth to seek their fortunes. At the end of three years they returned by agreement to compare their progress in the world. The eldest had become a lawyer and the second a merchant, and each of these had won riches and friends, but John, the youngest, who had enlisted in the army, could only show a cork leg and a medal.

"You have made a bad business of it," said his brothers. "Your medal is worthless, except to a collector of such things, and your leg a positive disadvantage. Fortunately we have influence, and since you are our brother we must see what we can do for you."

Now, the king of Illyria lived at that time in his capital, in a brick palace at the end of a great park. He kept this park open to all and allowed no one to build in it. But the richest citizens, who were so fond of their ruler that they could not live out of his sight, had their houses just beyond the park, in the rear of the palace, on a piece of ground which they called palace gardens. The name was a little misleading, for the true gardens lay in front of the palace, where children of all classes played among the trees and flower beds and artificial ponds, and the king sat and watched them, because he took delight in children and because the sight of them cheered his only daughter, who had fallen into a deep melancholy. But the rich citizens clung to it, for it gave a pleasant, neighborly air to their roadway and showed what friendliness there was between the monarch of Illyria and his people.

At either end you entered the roadway (if you were allowed) by an iron gate. And each gate had a sentry box beside it and a tall beadle and a notice board to save him the trouble of explantation. The notice ran: "Private—The beadle has orders to refuse admittance to all wagons, tradesmen's carts, hackney couches, donkeys, beggars, disorderly characters or persons carrying burdens." A sedentary life had told so severely upon one of the two beadles that he could no longer enter his box with dignity or read his newspaper there with any comfort. He resigned, and John obtained the post by his brothers' interest in spite of his cork leg.

He had now a bright green suit with scarlet pipings, a gold laced hat, a fashionable address and very little to do. But the army had taught him to be active, and for lack of anything better he fell into deep thinking. This came near to bringing him into trouble. One evening he looked out of his sentry box and saw a mild and somewhat sad featured old gentleman approaching the gate.

"No admittance," said John.

"Tut, tut," said the old gentleman. "I'm the king."

John looked at the face on his medal, and, sure enough, there was a resemblance. "But, all the same, your majesty carries a burden"—here he pointed to the notice board—"and the folks along this road are mighty particular."

The king smiled and then sighed heavily. "It's about the princess, my daughter," said he. "She has not smiled for a whole year."

"I'll warrant I'd make her," said John.

"I'll warrant you could not," said the king. "She will never smile again until she is married."

"Then," answered John, "speaking in a humble way, as becomes me, why the dickens alive don't you marry her up and get done with it?"

The king shook his head. "There's a condition attached," said he. "Maybe you have heard of the famous haunted house in Pinsinby square?"

"I've always gone by the spelling and pronounced it Ponsonby," said John.

"Well, the condition is that every suitor for my daughter's hand must spend a night alone in that house, and if he survives and is ready to persevere with his wooing he must return a year later with his bride and spend the night of his marriage there."

"And very handy," said John, "for there's a wedding cake shop at the corner."

The king sighed again. "Unhappily none survives. One hundred and fifty-five have undertaken the adventure, and not a man of them but has either lost his wits or run for it."

"Well," said John, "I've been afraid of a great many men"—

"That's a poor confession for a soldier," put in the king.

—"when they all happened to come at me together. But I've never yet met the ghost that could frighten me, and if your majesty will give me the latchkey I'll try my luck this very night."

It could not be done in this free and easy way, but at 8 o'clock, after John had visited the palace and taken an oath in the princess' presence (which was his first sight of her), he was driven down to the house beside the lord chamberlain, who admitted him to the black front hall and, slamming the door upon him, scuttled out of the porch as quickly as possible and into his brougham.

John struck a match and as he did so heard the carriage roll away. The walls were bare and the floor and great staircase ahead of him carpetless. As the match flickered out he caught a glimpse of a pair of feet moving up the stairs; that was all—only feet. "I'll catch up with the calves on the landing maybe," said he, and striking another match he followed them up.

The feet turned aside on the landing and led him into a room on the right. He paused on the threshold, drew a needle from his pocket, lit it and stared about him. The room was of great size, bare and dusty, with crimson hangings, gilt panels and one huge gilt chandelier, from which and from the ceiling and cornice long cobwebs trailed down like creeping plants. Beneath the chandelier a dark smear ran along the boards. The feet crossed it toward the fireplace, and as they did so John saw them stained with blood. They reached the fireplace and vanished.

Scarcely had this happened before the end of the room opposite the window began to glow with an unearthly light. John, whose poverty had taught him to be economical, promptly blew out his candle. A moment later two men entered, bearing a coffin between them. They rested it upon the floor and, seating themselves upon it, began to cast dice. "Your soul," "My soul," they kept saying in hollow tones, according as they won or lost. At length one of them, a tall man in a powdered wig, with a face extraordinarily pale, flung a hand to his brow, rose and staggered from the room. The other sat waiting and twirling his black mustache, with an evil smile. John, who by this time had found a seat in a far corner, thought him the most poisonous looking villain he had ever seen. But

John thought it time to interfere.

as the minutes passed and nothing happened he turned his back to the light and pulled out a penny dreadful. His literary taste was shocking, and when it came to romance he liked the incidents to follow one another with great rapidity.

He was interrupted by a blood curdling groan, and the first ruffian broke into the room, dragging by its gray locks the body of an old man. A young girl followed, weeping and protesting, with disheveled hair, and behind her entered a priest with a brazier full of glowing charcoal. The girl cast herself forward on the old man's body, but the two scoundrels dragged her from it by force. "The money!" demanded the dark one, and she drew from her bosom a small key and cast it at his feet. "My promise!" demanded the other and seized her by the wrist as the priest stepped forward. "Quick—over this coffin—man and wife!" She wrenched her hand away and thrust him backward. The priest retreated to the brazier and drew out a redhot iron.

John thought it was about time to interfere. "I beg your pardon," said he, stepping forward, "but I suppose you really are ghosts?"

"We are unhallowed souls," answered the dark man impressively, "who return to blight the living with the spectacle of our awful crimes."

"Meaning me?" asked John.

"Aye, sir, and to destroy you tonight if you contract not upon your soul to return with your bride and meet us here a twelvemonth hence."

"H'm!" said John to himself. "They are three to one, and after all it's what I came for, I suppose," he added aloud, "some form of document is usual in these cases?"

The dark man drew out pen and parchment. "Hold forth your hand," he commanded, and as John held it out, thinking he meant to shake it over the bargain, the fellow drove the pen into his wrist until the blood spurted. "Now, sign!"

"Sign!" said the other villain.

"Sign!" said the lady.

"Oh, very well, miss; if you're in the swindle, too, my mind is easier," said John, and signed his name with a flourish. "But a bargain is a bargain, and what security have I for your part in it?"

"Our signature!" said the priest terribly, at the same moment pressing his branding iron into John's ankle. A smell of burnt cork arose as John stooped and clapped his hand over the scorched stocking. When he looked up again his visitors had vanished, and a moment later the strange light, too, died away.

But the coffin remained for evidence that he had not been dreaming. John lit a candle and examined it. "Just the thing for me!" he exclaimed, finding it to be a mere shell of pine boards, loosely nailed together and painted black. "I was beginning to shiver." He knocked the coffin to pieces, crammed them into the fireplace and very soon had a grand fire blazing, before which he sat and finished his penny dreadful and so dropped off into a sound sleep.

The lord chamberlain arrived early in the morning and, finding him stretched there, at first broke into lamentations over the fate of yet another personable young man, but soon changed his tune when John sat up and, rubbing his eyes, demanded to be told the time.

"But are you really alive? We must drive back and tell his majesty at once."

"Stay a moment," said John. "There's a brother of mine, a lawyer, in the city. He will be arriving at his office about this time, and you must drive me there, for I have a document here of a sort and must have it stamped to be on the safe side."

So into the city he was driven beside the lord chamberlain and there had his leg stamped and filed for reference and, having purchased another, was conveyed to the palace, where the king received him with open arms.

He was now a favored guest at court and had frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with the princess, with whom he soon fell deeply in love. But as the months passed and the time drew near for their marriage he grew silent and thoughtful, for he feared to expose her, even in his company, to the sights he had witnessed in the haunted house.

He thought and thought until one fine afternoon he snapped his fingers suddenly and after that went about whistling. A fortnight before the day fixed for the wedding he drove into the city again, but this time to the office of his other brother, the merchant.

"I want," said he, "the loan of £1,000."

"Nothing easier," said his brother.

"Here is £850. Of the remainder I shall keep £50 as interest for the first year at 5 per cent, and the odd £100 should purchase a premium of insurance for £2,000, which I will retain as security against accidents."

This seemed not only fair, but brotherly. John pocketed his £850, shook his creditor affectionately by the hand and hurried westward.

The marriage was celebrated with great pomp, and in the evening the king, who had been shedding tears at intervals throughout the ceremonies, accompanied his daughter to the haunted house. The princess was pale. John, on the contrary, who sat facing her father in the state coach, smiled with a cheerfulness which under the circumstances seemed a trifle ill bred. The wedding guests followed in twenty-four chariots. Their cards of invitation had said "2 to 5 30 p. m.," and it was now 8 o'clock. But they could not resist the temptation to see the last of "the poor dear thing," as they agreed to call the bride.

The king sat silent during the drive. He was preparing his farewell speech, which he meant to deliver in the porch. But, arriving and perceiving a crowd about it, and also, to his vast astonishment, a red baize carpet on the perron and a butler bowing in the doorway, with two footmen behind him, he coughed down his exordium and led his daughter into the hall amid showers of rice and confetti. The bridegroom followed, and so did the wedding guests, since no one opposed them.

The hall and staircase were decorated with palms and pot plants, flags and emblems of Illyria, and in the great drawing room—which they had entered while John persuaded the king to a seat—they found many rows of morocco covered chairs, a miniature stage, with a drop representing the play scene in "Hamlet;" a row of footlights, a boudoir grand piano and a man seated at the keyboard, whom they recognized as a performer in much demand at suburban dances.

The company had scarcely seated itself before a strange light began to illuminate that end of the room at which the stage stood, and immediately the curtain rose to the overture of M. Offenbach's "Orphee aux Enfers," the pianist continuing with great spirit until a round of applause greeted the entrance of the two spectral performers.

Its effect upon them was in the highest degree disconcerting. They set down the coffin, and, after a brief and hurried conference in undertone, the black mustachioed ghost advanced to the footlights, singled out John from the audience and, with a terrific scowl, demanded to know the reason of this extraordinary gathering.

"Come, come, my dear sir," answered John. "Our contract, if you will study it, allows me to invite whom I choose. It merely insists that my bride and I must be present, as you see we are. Pray go on with your part, and assure yourself it is no use to try the high horse with me."

The dark ghost looked at his partner, who shuffled uneasily. "I told you," said he, "we should have trouble with this fellow. I had a presentiment of it when he came to spend the night here without bringing a bulldog. That frightening of the bulldog out of his wits has always been our most effective bit of business."

Hereupon the dark ghost took another tone. "Our fair but unfortunate victim has a sore throat tonight," he announced. "The performance is consequently postponed." And he seated himself sulkily upon the coffin, when the limelight man from the wings promptly bathed him in a flood of the most beautiful rose color. "Oh, this is intolerable!" he exclaimed, starting to his feet.

"It is not first rate, I agree," said John, "but such as it is we had better go through with it. Should the company doubt its genuineness I can go around afterward and show the brand on the cork." Here he tapped the leg which he had been careful to bring with him.

Before this evidence of contract the ghosts' resistance collapsed. They seated themselves on the coffin and began the casting of dice. The performance proceeded, but in a half hearted and perfunctory manner, notwithstanding the vivacious efforts of the limelight man.

The tall ghost struck his brow and fled from the stage. There were cries of "Call him back!" but John explained that this was part of the drama, and no encores would be allowed, whereupon the audience fell to hissing the villain, who now sat alone, with the most lifelike expression of malignity.

"Oh, hang it!" he expostulated after awhile. "I am doing this under protest, and you need not make it worse for a fellow. I draw the line at hissing."

"It's the usual thing," explained John affably.

But when the ghostly lady walked on and in the act of falling on her father's body was interrupted by the pianist, who handed up an immense bouquet, the performers held another hurried colloquy.

"Look here," said the dark browed villain, stepping forward and addressing John. "What will you take to call it quits?"

"I'll take," said John, "the key which the lady has just handed you, and if the treasure is at all commensurate with the fuss you have been making about it we'll let bygones be bygones."

Well, it was, and John, having counted it out behind the curtain, came forward and asked the pianist to play "God Save the King," and so, having bowed his guests to the door, took possession of the haunted house and lived in it many years with his bride in high renown and prosperity.

Poetic Spasms.

Almost any one has an occasional poetic spasm, but in many instances the world never hears the groans of the sufferers.

Spasms is the word, for some of those who have had attacks of poetic afflatus say it is fully as bad as other kinds, or even as flatus, which, as you may know, makes the sufferer feel as if he would die, causes his heart to flutter or showers his field of vision with black specks.

The best of poets are said to write only when in the mood, and when the mood is on they are not at their best in a social way. You know people who take moody spells. These are not necessarily of the poetic stripe—oftener not, but none the less moody.

Nor are moody people necessarily grumpy or disagreeable, for there are happy moods, cheerful moods, funny moods and various other types and brands of moods.

The odd thing about it, and all the more provoking, is that these moods come whensoever they will and not whensoever you would have them come. Nor can they be fetched, not even with money.

The born musician sometimes provokes us greatly by refusing to play, his only reason being that he doesn't feel like it. And if coerced into it he doesn't play well.

We never had any such trouble with the self made musician. If there is any trouble with him it is in getting him to stop. He is in no mood, much less a spasm, for if he were it would kill him.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Saved His Books.

Farmer Dockridge was hastily awakened in the dead of night by Alf, the hired man, who told him the barn was on fire. Instructing Alf to blindfold the horses and lead them out through the back door, if there was time enough, he hurriedly donned his trousers, rushed into the summer kitchen, grabbed up a screwdriver and ran out to the barn.

The roof was burning fiercely, but he dashed into the building and began with frantic haste to unscrew the hinges of the smooth pine door that opened into the corn bin.

Alf had succeeded in getting the horses out safely, and the sparks were falling round the old man; but he stuck to his task until he finished it, and emerged from the burning barn, carrying the door, just as the roof fell in.

"That's a good deal of a risk to take for the sake of saving a bit of kindling wood," commented a neighbor who had been awakened by the flames and had run over to see if he could be of any use.

"Kindling wood!" exclaimed Farmer Dockridge, pointing to the pencil marks that covered the door. "See them figgers? There's all my business accounts fer the last six years. That door's wuth more than the hull barn!"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FEATURE OF THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN

Brave Stand of General Nambu's Men at Likwanpau.

WHERE THE JAPS WON, ONE TO FOUR

Last Cartridge Fired, Even That Taken From Russian Dead and Wounded, but Men of Nippon Would Not Retreat—Major Okoshi, While Seeking Aid, Was Mortally Wounded—Wrote Note, Then Shot Himself.

The Tokyo correspondent of the London Times gives a feature of the battle of Mukden which must rank as one of the greatest feats of arms in history. The Japanese official report of March 7 contained the following:

"This day our troops took about two-thirds of Likwanpau. In the afternoon a division of the enemy made a counter attack, but after a severe fight our men held their ground."

These few words refer to one of the most desperate conflicts of the war. Likwanpau is a village nine miles west of Mukden. Its capture formed part of the programme assigned to General Oku's army of forcing the Russians back from all their positions southwest of Mukden, thus masking the turning movement of General Nogi's army.

A brigade of the Nagoya division, under command of General Nambu, attacked Likwanpau. The district is flat, affording no cover, and the ground, frozen hard, defied intrenchment tools. A rush during darkness offered the only hope of success.

The Russian forces comprised four army corps and one division. General Nambu's brigade ultimately found itself struggling against a whole army corps, being outnumbered four to one. The men nevertheless persevered in their attack, forcing the enemy from house to house until two-thirds of the place was in their hands. They then saw themselves threatened with a complete failure of ammunition. They had used every cartridge in the pouches of their fallen comrades and had used even the rifles and ammunition of the enemy's dead and wounded. A message must be carried to the division headquarters, but the regiment was surrounded. Its fellow regiment, upon which the maintenance of communication depended, had been borne back by sheer weight of numbers.

To emerge from the cover of the village into the open could scarce result in anything but death. Colonel Takenouchi was wounded in three places, yet, supporting himself on his sword, he called for volunteers. Three men dashed off by different routes to summon succor, among them Major Okoshi. He galloped safely through the village, but on emerging he fell fatally hurt by shrapnel. It had been his hope to rejoin his comrades after delivering his message to General Nambu, or at least to meet his fate on his return journey, but now he saw himself struck down in the act of riding away from the scene of the combat. Taking paper and pencil from his pocket, he wrote as follows:

To General Nambu (Testament of Major Okoshi):

Sir—That instead of fighting side by side with the colonel of my regiment and its battalion commanders I have left the battlefield alone is because, by desire of my colonel, I was about to report the state of affairs to you. I did not disregard the dangers on the way; but, being unable to witness the straits to which my colonel and my comrades were reduced, it was my purpose to adventure my life in order to convey the facts to the commander of the brigade so that some means of succor might be continued, after which I intended to return to the field and share the fate of my brother officers and men. But I have been wounded on the way, and, to my bitter regret, I have failed to accomplish my purpose. Therefore I am about to die. In order to rejoin beyond the grave my comrades and soldiers under my command. My right arm being wounded, however, I cannot use my sword and must therefore have recourse to my pistol. I beg you to pardon this now. For all your kindnesses through many years I thank you with a sincere heart, and I pray you may acquire lasting military fame. Being exhausted, I find difficulty in writing, so I ask you to excuse my brevity.

OKOSHI, Major.

Lying near was a soldier who was severely wounded. Major Okoshi intrusted the letter to him and then shot himself.

Ammunition and re-enforcements arrived in time, but the casualties in the two regiments had been 105 officers and 4,000 of the rank and file. Of the enemy more than 8,000 lay killed or wounded. The Nagoya division had done its duty nobly; for, though it had not driven back the enemy, it had held in check a greatly superior force, which, if released, would have imperilled the turning movement of General Nogi's army and might thus have changed the issue of the battle.

A banzo was subsequently handed to the division by Field Marshal Oyama. It ran thus:

"On the 7th of March and continuously until the 8th at Likwanpau you successfully resisted an attack by a force of the enemy many times your superior in numbers. In the desperate fight with the numerous battalions stationed to guard Likwanpau you were not deterred by heavy casualties and inflicted enormous losses on the enemy and finally, frustrating his design, enabled the Third army to successfully carry out its turning operation. I consider that your achievement has been truly great, and I confer on you this banzo."

This is the division which had already distinguished itself at Nanshan hill by wading through the sea to attack the Russian left on the highlands of the Kinchau isthmus. Every unit of the corps deserved a Lutio for its fight at Mukden, but none so well as the two regiments of General Nambu's brigade.

BEAUTY AND TEMPER.

If You Would Keep the First You Must Lose the Second.

The greatest enemy to beauty is temper. The woman with a bad temper is by no means the worst woman in the world. She often has a very kind heart and a very strict conscience. Her temper itself sometimes lets so many of her evil thoughts out through her tongue that her nature is, after all, quite sweet and kind. But nevertheless the fever of temper that burns within her does its work on her constitution. It shows itself, too, in the deep wrinkles just above her nose, the long lines at the side of her mouth and in the drooping mouth itself.

The woman who is always nursing her wrongs wrongs herself more than anybody else could have wronged her. The evil, bitter thoughts within her shut out the bright ones that might come and make her bad company. But, worse still, they have a direct physical effect upon her system. Nothing can so ruin one's digestion as flying into a tantrum at the dinner table. The food taken in will not assimilate, and the appetite is lost. The heart is affected and the circulation is retarded. The nerves are so wrought up by a constant series of tantrums that the woman with a temper is invariably a thin, unsemble little thing.

The best way to cure bad temper is first to convince yourself that you are not really being wronged. Once you have got in tune with the world and feel quite certain that the universe is better ordered than you could order it you will cease expecting to reform the rest of your fellow men and thus be saved lots of disappointment.

If you can cure your temper in no other way, simply run and glance in the looking glass while you are in the midst of it. That should cure you.—New York Press.

A POTATO SALAD.

The Way a Perfect One Was Quickly Tossed Together.

A potato salad, to be a success, should be, as it were, the inspiration of the moment, showing no signs of premeditation. To marinade the potatoes in stock or French dressing and serve with a carefully prepared mayonnaise robs it of its character and individuality, if a salad possesses such attributes. The best salad the writer ever tasted was tossed together by a clever woman. A long trip awheel brought home two hungry women.

Among other eatables yielded up by the refrigerator were two hard boiled eggs and some cold boiled potatoes, cooked in their jackets, as they should be for a properly constructed salad. They were peeled and thinly sliced. Into a cooking cup were put a little mild vinegar and a morsel of chopped onion. After a few moments' simmering the latter was strained out and a generous lump of butter added to the vinegar to melt. The egg whites were chopped and mixed through the potatoes and the yolks were crumbled into a bowl. When the butter had melted it was added to the yolks and stirred until a yellow cream resulted, which was poured over the potatoes, previously dusted with pepper and salt. A few deft tosses with a salad fork, a sprinkling of chopped chives, and the result was—perfection.—Table Talk.

CULINARY CONCEITS.

Stewing is the economical method of cooking meat.

A cup of cream added to a pot of beans the last hour while baking greatly improves them.

Bones and bacon rind should never be thrown away, but added to the stock pot when making soup.

Always put the sugar used in a pie in the center of the fruit, not at the top, as the latter method makes the paste sodden.

It is said that carrots boiled very tender, mashed, put through a sieve and treated exactly like pumpkin make a better pumpkin pie than pumpkin itself.

Muffins and gems made without eggs, but with more milk and butter, the batter beaten with a wooden spoon till it is very light, are said to be indistinguishable from those made with eggs.

Ptomaine Poisoning.

The term "ptomaine poison" is in everybody's mouth, but few know what it really is. It develops, says What to Eat, through the action of acid on tin. That is why every can of meat or vegetables or fruits should be turned out into an earthen bowl or crock immediately upon opening the tin can, and that is why mayonnaise should never be put into tin receptacles. Only recently several women were made seriously ill by eating salad at a reception. Investigation showed that the mayonnaise, in which was considerable lemon juice, had been allowed to stand all day in a tin pail. According to the physicians, enough poison was generated to kill forty men, and had the women eaten the mayonnaise from the bottom of the pail it would have been fatal to them.

Housewife, Spare Yourself.

The average housekeeper in modern circumstances spends most of her time in the kitchen doing work that might be much lightened if only she would bring herself to think so. But the average mother of a family thinks will not spare herself. She ruffles and tucks the children's clothing so that she may have more ironing to do and cooks many more different dishes for the table than is at all necessary for wholesomeness, thus making herself much more work in this direction. Better spare yourself, house mother, even though your family lose somewhat. Some day they will miss you when it will be too late if you give yourself no care.

JAPAN'S WAR CAPTIVES

The Burden Imposed by Keeping Russian Prisoners.

HEAVY EXPENDITURES ENTAILED

Prices of Meat and Vegetables Have Nearly Doubled In the Last Few Months—Czar's Soldiers Hearty Eaters, and It Is Well Nigh Impossible to Make Them Observe Sanitary Precautions.

Aside from the tremendous burden of the active campaign itself Japan must find herself saddled with a heavy indirect expense in caring for her Russian prisoners, says the Shanghai Mercury. Already there are at the different prison camps—that is, the places which have been chosen as headquarters for receiving the prisoners—some 30,000 Russian captives, officers, privates and supernumeraries (these last including a few women and several children), all of whom have to be clothed, fed and guarded, and if all of the Port Arthur garrison who are not to be permitted to return to Russia on parole are taken to Japan this number will be very materially increased, without taking into consideration any more who may be captured in other engagements. At a moderate estimate these three items of primary expense—namely, food, clothing and guards—cannot be much less than 50 sen (a coin worth about four-fifths of a cent) a day, and at that rate the total which Japan will have to provide for one year's maintenance of her prisoners of war is upward of 5,000,000 yen (a coin worth about 73 cents), and there is the disagreeable fact confronting the Japanese government that it is probably impossible for it to use the labor of those prisoners in any advantageous way.

No wonder, then, that the people of Japan are grumbling at this heavy expense that is added to their already onerous burden. The legitimate expenses of the war they bear cheerfully as a matter of principle, although these have already reached a sum quite twice as great as that which was announced by the government at the commencement of hostilities, but there is noticeable in the vernacular press a disposition to ask if the authorities are not needlessly coddling the prisoners, doing too much for them in a sentimental way, and if the men cannot be compelled to do something that shall at least contribute toward their keep, if not pay the whole expense thereof. Yet there is no open revolt at the expressed intention of their government to do what it can to make the Russian prisoners at least comfortable.

Russians justly have the reputation of being hearty eaters, and they are not accustomed to the simple diet which is satisfying to the Japanese, so that even if the prisoners are kept upon a diet that to them might seem almost nhstemious the cost of it would quickly run away with three times the sum that is sufficient to feed a Japanese prisoner. In the Japanese jails it can hardly be necessary to spend more than 10 sen a day for the food of a native prisoner, who gets no meat, but little fish and absolutely nothing in the way of what a native of that land would call "luxuries." With the Russian prisoners it is very different.

To keep them well they must have a good deal of meat and other things that are never dreamed of in arranging the fare in Japanese prisons at ordinary times. To such an extent is this true that the prices of meat and vegetables have nearly doubled in the last few months. So that it will be seen at once 20 sen a day for food is not an extravagant sum to allow per capita to those Russian prisoners.

This leaves only 20 sen for clothing, medical attendance and expense of guards, a sum scarcely sufficient, and it is quite likely that the estimate of 50 sen a day will be almost doubled when the bills are actually settled. Besides this burden of expense there is staring Japan in the face the grave danger to her people of an outbreak of disease among the Russian prisoners. In spite of every reasonable effort on the part of the Japanese guards it is well nigh impossible to make the Russian prisoners take necessary sanitary precautions.

If an epidemic of dysentery or smallpox or something even worse should break out at any one of the prison camps it will have sad effects upon the Japanese people in the neighborhood and may spread all over the country, and with the approach of warm weather that danger will become a positive menace. It would be interesting to know just how the Japanese prisoners in Russian hands are faring. Exact knowledge is not available, and, besides, the number cannot be comparable with that of the Russian prisoners in Japan, for no such disaster as the surrender of Port Arthur has befallen the Japanese. It is certain, however, that a considerable number of Japanese have been taken by the Russians, but where are they and how have they been treated? The disagreeable impression created at the time of the surrender of Port Arthur, when the disparity between the number of Japanese prisoners actually accounted for with the number that must have fallen into Russian hands became evident, has not yet been removed and is not likely to be effaced.

Five Hundred Autos In a Race.

In July 500 automobiles will be run from Chicago to St. Paul and back. The automobilists who will take part in the run will be from Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Omaha and elsewhere.

BURR'S FIGHT AGAINST FATE

Just as Success Returned the Crushing Sorrows of His Life Came.

"Aaron Burr was 60 years old when he resolved once more to battle with fortune," writes William Perrine in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Going quietly into New York, he opened an office for the practice of law and in a fortnight had earned $2,000 in fees. But hardly had he written to his daughter about his luck when there came from South Carolina the news that her beautiful boy, who had been the idol of the ambitious statesman, was dead.

"But there was in reserve for Burr a still heavier blow. Toward the close of the year 1812 Theodosia Allston made preparations to visit her father in New York. Passage was engaged on the schooner the Patriot for Theodosia, her physician and her maid, and the lovely woman was radiant with the expectation of meeting her father within the next five or six days. The Patriot sailed from Charleston out into the ocean in Christmas week, and not a vestige of her was ever again seen, and it is surmised—but nothing is known as to her fate—that she foundered off the coast of Hatteras.

"Day after day and long after all hope had been abandoned there might be seen on the Battery at New York the lonely and unhappy father, peering far down the bay as if he were scanning the sea for a sail. Of his agony Aaron Burr gave the world but little view. He had schooled himself in the habit of never exhibiting his emotions, but in one of his letters he declared that he felt as if he had been severed from the human race."

VIOLIN MUSIC.

Its Peculiar and Varied Effect on Wild Animals.

The violin was used recently with interesting results in experiments with all sorts of living creatures. First it was played before a tarantula. She paid no attention whatever to it. But a nest of scorpions became intensely excited and wiggled frantically.

A cobra showed remarkable susceptibility. She was sleeping soundly when the experimenters approached her, but the first tone awakened her, and she raised her head. As the music swelled she continued to rise till she was standing straight as a pillar, supported only by her tail. Every change in tempo and pitch had effect. The pizzicato made her puff her entire body, swift waltz music caused her to erect her ugly hood to its fullest size, and a sudden dissonance made her wind and twist her body as if she were in real agony.

The polar bear tried to dance to the sounds of the instrument. At least he swayed his body rhythmically and made a rumbling sound which portrayed deep measure. The grizzlies and the lions moved their paws and the lions their tails also in time with the music. It happened that a string snapped, with its peculiar, sharp smack, just as the player had begun to perform before the cage of a hyena. That poor animal at once bunched its back up, drew its tail between its legs and crouched, trembling, in the farthest corner of the cage. The elephant and the ostrich were delighted by soft tones and appeared to suffer true distress from loud and sharp notes.—New York Press.

A Decided Opposition.

On one occasion, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, when Booker T. Washington was in Chicago, he stopped for a day in one of the hotels. He was pointed out to William, an old waiter, who had been in the hotel for a long time. William was delighted to get a glimpse of the great man of his race and was never tired of telling about it after that. One of the regular boarders is a staunch friend of William and a liberal "tipper."

"William," said the boarder next morning, putting on a serious face, "I met Mr. Washington yesterday, and I asked him what he thought of 'tipping.' He is opposed to it."

The boarder stood with his hand insinuatingly in his change pocket. William's face fell and settled into despairing gloom.

"Well, boss," the waiter said, shaking his head emphatically, "if dat is de position of Mistah Washington I'se unalterably opposed to it."

Took No Chances.

Samuel Clough, who edited The New England Almanac at the very beginning of the eighteenth century, was a good example of a prophet who intends to make no mistakes.

"Perhaps," says he, predicting the weather from Jan. 15 to the 22d, 1702, "it will be very cold weather if it freze by the fireside or on the sunny side of a fence at noon."

In April he hazards: "Perhaps wet weather if it rains. Now fair weather if the sun shines. Windy or calm."

And in July he ventures a small advertisement for the town of his residence:

If now the weather do prove fair,
People to Cambridge do repair.

The Voice In High Altitudes.

Generally speaking, races living at high altitudes have weaker and more highly pitched voices than those living in regions where the supply of oxygen is more plentiful. Thus, in this country, among the Indians living on the plateaus between the ranges of the Andes, at an elevation of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, the men have voices like the women and the women like the children, and their singing is a shrill monotone.

The Effect.

Poppinjay—What did your father say when he saw me kissing you in the hall last night? Was he very angry?

Melissa Ann—Oh, no; pa wasn't mad a bit. It only made him sick, so he told ma.—Boston Transcript.

BRAVE RUSSIAN AMAZON

Mme. Smolka's Scouting Experiences In Manchuria.

HOW SHE FOILED A BANDIT BAND

By Her Vigilance and Knowledge of the Chinese Tongue and Customs She Saved Some Frontier Guards From Death—Incidents of Her Life In the War With Japan.

The attention of the crowd of people thronging the railway station at Harbin, in Manchuria, was attracted recently by a Cossack with rosy cheeks and whose beardless face and woman's voice told clearly that the soldier's garb was being worn by a woman, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Globe. The Russian amazon was a Mme. Smolka, and a member of the staff of the Messenger de Harbin has gathered from her own lips and from some of the inhabitants the following highly interesting details concerning the life of the heroine:

Helene Mikhaillovna Smolka, the daughter of a Jewish soldier of the days of Nicholas I., was a young girl of seventeen years of age when during the disorders in China she resolved to enlist in the ranks of the frontier guards. As she had lived from her girlhood at Nikolsk-Ussurisk in the company of Chinese and Koreans she had a perfect knowledge both of Chinese and of Korean, and she hoped that she could be of use during the trouble with China. Having clothed herself as a man and having taken the name of Michel Nicolaievitch Smolka, this eccentric and brave girl passed with great distinction the examination as interpreter held at the school of interpreters at Vladivostok. Toward the end of 1900 the girl was serving as interpreter and frontier guard at the station of Ninguta, in Manchuria. She had taken part in all the scouting and skirmishes and had learned how to handle her rifle and sword. In 1901 Smolka was sent at the head of about a hundred frontier guards to reconnoiter at Kaiga. Overcome by a hard day's work, the men went to sleep in a peasant's house. The chunchuses were not far off, and the traiterous Chinese told them that the Russians were resting for the night. The chunchuses resolved to profit from the night and their greater numbers and to attack the house in which the Russians were sleeping. However, they had overlooked Smolka's vigilance. In moving among the Chinese Smolka had got wind of the plot. She aroused the frontier guards in time to let the chunchuses approach the house. Then, as the latter came near, the Russians rushed out and fired upon them and put them to flight. During that little skirmish Smolka received her first wound, which was on the right arm close to the shoulder.

As a reward for all the services rendered by her during the campaign in China Smolka received a silver medal and a sword with a silver hilt and bearing the inscription, "To the interpreter Smolka for courage displayed at Kaiga."

Immediately after the outbreak of war with Japan Smolka sent a request to the commander of the forces to ask him to allow her to be enrolled among the volunteers. Without waiting for a reply Smolka went to Harbin, with a view of supporting her request at the hands of General Volkoff, but she did not receive the desired permission. Then this brave woman disguised herself as a man, hung her medal round her neck and sought a favorable opportunity for undergoing all the risks and perils involved in serving with the army in southern Manchuria. At that time railway tickets were given only to such persons as had special authority to travel by rail. Still Smolka was undaunted, and she resolved to reach Liaoyang at all costs. So she slipped into a cattle truck, and in that way she reached the headquarters of the army, where she met many of her former comrades. Thanks to their aid, she managed to get enrolled in the scouting detachment of the Second Cossack regiment of Nerchinsk, under Lieutenant Vichniakoff, and once more she was able to bestride her charger.

She accompanied the detachment when it was sent out to reconnoiter the outskirts of the town of Kuangensian. Again, owing to her knowledge both of the Chinese language and of Chinese customs, she was able to find out in good time the approach of a considerable body of Japanese and to warn her comrades thereof, with the result that the detachment had to defend itself while rejoining the main body. After that expedition a report of the affair was drawn up and handed to General R., and this led to Smolka being enrolled in the Second regiment of Nerchinsk as a volunteer interpreter under the name of Michel Nicolaievitch Smolka. Thenceforward she took part in many dangerous pieces of scouting, but she was wounded only once slightly in the foot.

During all the time that she has been on active service Smolka has shared the privations and hardships of her comrades in arms. She used to go to sleep without taking off her clothes. Wearing the same uniform as her comrades, she rode her horse like a man. She ate her rations with the rest, standing around the Cossacks' huge kettle. She sang their soldiers' songs with them. She wrote letters for those who were unable to write them, and all she asked was that they should treat her as if she were a man. But the young and intrepid Smolka, in spite of all her seriousness, has not been able to prevent certain of her comrades and even some of her superior officers from seeing in her a charming woman.

The Cossacks and the ordinary soldiers were very fond of her, and they used to call her Makalle Nikolaievitch. In short, she became quite accustomed to her position, and sometimes she forgot even that she was a woman.

Smolka recently arrived at Harbin to look after some business connected with her regiment, and she showed a very practical business spirit in dealing with it. She had to make some important purchases. As she possesses no female attire, she has been the butt of certain ladies at Harbin. However, she pays no attention to their remarks. Quite recently she appeared at the theater at Harbin. She was wearing her ordinary uniform. During one of the intervals Smolka walked deliberately into the ladies' retiring room, and of course the presence of a soldier caused a great deal of bother, for the ladies took the young amazon to be an officer.

NOVELTIES IN A HOME.

Attractive Dining Room and Moonlight Den For Kansas City House.

The new residence of C. R. Hunt, a Kansas City man, to be erected at 3614 Gladstone boulevard, is to be of cut stone, with slate roof and to cost $35,000, says the Kansas City Star. The house will be two stories in height and have fourteen rooms. One of the most attractive and interesting rooms will be the dining room, which is to be wainscoted to the tops of the doors, with heavy studding to break the ceiling. The wainscoting is to be of a series of vertical panels, the moldings on the panels to be of leather attached with bronze stud nails. Illumination will come from cut glass electric globes, each six inches in diameter, suspended from the ceiling. China and glass closets in the room will be made of opalescent glass, with plate glass shelves. Electric lights within will shine through.

An octagonal library on the first floor will be paneled in oak, with a fireplace surrounded by high seats. Bookshelves will extend almost entirely around the room.

Above the library on the second floor will be a den of the same form. In this the finish and lighting will be with the design of giving a moonlight effect. Panels in gray tint will extend part way up the walls, the remainder of the space to the ceiling to be covered with silk squares sewed together and put on with the raw seams out. Lights placed behind partitions will shine through in greenish blue color, heightening the moonlight effect.

The foundation of the house has been completed, and the building will be ready for occupancy this fall.

A SOAP TREE.

Features of an Algerian Bush to Be Imported to America.

The United States consul at Algiers sends to the state department a wonderful account of "the soap tree of Algiers," says a Washington dispatch to the Brooklyn Eagle. This is a remarkable bushlike growth, the berries of which when dried possess the essential elements found in soap that we buy at the drug stores at the rate of 5 cents a cake.

The consul reports that the soap tree will grow in certain districts in the United States, so Secretary Wilson has decided to import a few. He will then put some of his bright young scientists at work and endeavor to cultivate the tree so that its leaves may be used as washrags.

If the experiments are successful they should prove a great boon to the poor in the crowded cities and in conjunction with the public baths may solve the problem of the great unwashed.

A Revolver For the President.

President Roosevelt has a new weapon for his armory in the gift from Mart Allen, brother of "Tim" Allen, of a revolver of service only to its owner, says a Washington special dispatch to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Attempts to fire it unless one is familiar with its combination are vain. Allen invented this peculiar type of firearm while a convict in Sing Sing prison. The idea was suggested when two fellow convicts escaped by obtaining the warden's revolvers and holding him at bay by threatening him with instant death if he interfered.

Never Despair.

"This battle is lost," said Desaix to Bomparte at Marengo, "but there is yet time to win another!"

With the aid of Desaix the conqueror of kings, never stopping to brood over his misfortune, won that auspicious victory soon after blazoned on the banners of his guards. Repentance is a blessed state of mind, but in and of itself it never saved the day. Despair over defeat may be perfectly natural, but it has never won another victory. A conscientious but erring lady said the other day that she spent much time in sorrowing over past mistakes, and thus she committed the biggest mistake of all.

"Never despair," said Sir Walter Scott, sitting down, an aged cripple, to write off a debt of stupendous size nor resting until he had accomplished his purpose.

"Never despair," muttered that gallant Frenchman, Bernard Palissy, as he hurled his last stick of furniture into the furnace containing the first glazed porcelain ever made in modern years; hence never despair.

No Borrower.

"You must never borrow trouble," said the ready made philosopher.

"I didn't," answered the proprietor of a new automobile. "I bought mine outright."—Washington Star.

Much In Little.

Biggs—Do you consider Woods a brave and fearless man?

Diggs—Well, he has been married three times.—Chicago News.

PLEA FOR NO CHILDREN

Young Wife's Reason For Not Having a Family.

HAS BEEN MARRIED FIVE YEARS

Literary Wake Eagner In Answering President Roosevelt's Views on Duties of Motherhood Declares Offspring Would Destroy Social Usefulness of Herself and Husband and Make Them Lower.

"We believe that to have children would be detrimental to our usefulness as members of society, detract from the happiness of our marriage and make us lower, not nobler, people."

Thus does "A Childless Wife" sum up in the Independent the reasons "Why I Have No Family." In a foreword the editor of that magazine says that the author and her husband are not infrequent contributors to the Independent under their own signatures. The publication of the article was brought about by President Roosevelt's recent lecture to the women of America on the duties and rewards of motherhood, when he advocated raising a large family. As to the justification of the writer in following out her theories the editor of the magazine says she is one of the most useful and able of the younger women of America in her field of social service, and her husband is equally useful in his field.

This young wife begins her statement of the situation by saying:

"My husband and I are young, well in mind and body, comfortably situated financially, love each other devotedly and are fond of children. Yet after five years of married life we have no family and have no present intention of ever having any. The principal aim of our lives as well as our standard of human value is social usefulness. My husband is even more opposed to our having children than I am and is more firmly convinced that it would be in every way the wrong thing for us to do.

"With no lack of admirers, I made one mistake in becoming engaged at eighteen to a man to whom I was attracted by his strong emphasis on human development and the importance of constant growth. He was enthusiastic, high minded, five years my senior, with a poetic temperament and boundless faith in his future. He undertook to direct my reading and to develop my mind. After a time, however, it became clear to me that his idea of my development was that I should become as nearly as possible a copy of himself.

"Meanwhile I had left teaching for newspaper work, which carried me from the small town where I had been raised to Chicago. There I climbed from a reporter to an editor and finally to a magazine position, with congenial work and a good salary. Living in a great city, I soon became conscious of the many social problems that distress our present civilization.

"Then came the man. He appeared on my horizon as a special writer, on a subject of which he was master, for the magazine of which I was one of the editors. His work I had followed for some time, but the man was a revelation. He was gentle and strong, free and pure in mind and life. His was a genuine free nature. He wanted liberty for others as well as for himself. He delighted in unconventional ideas and habits of life and was as fearless an analyst of existing conditions and customs as myself.

"We were friends at once—comrades. I was utterly happy as our friendship ripened into love. My love was conditioned upon my respect not only for him, but for myself. Our relations must always be such that neither would suffer any diminution of freedom or opportunity for development. Of children we spoke, but decided to wait until we felt the desire for them."

When, after marriage, this couple began definitely to consider parenthood they found that with such responsibilities the wife would have to give up her employment, which would cut in half the joint income as well as destroy her social usefulness. The husband would have to more than double his income, putting all his energies into money making to the exclusion of social work.

Then, besides, there was no telling what kind of children they might have. "We might," she says, "raise a son like Tolstoi's, who would go into the army, or a daughter who would delight in giving pink teas."

The personal reason, too, was an important one to the wife, who loved life and health and feared "to risk such precious possessions."

Besides, the wife says, being thus cut off from her independent income, she would have as a favor a liberty she now enjoys as a right.

CULINARY CONCEITS.

All custards with eggs and milk should be baked in a pan of hot water.

Potatoes, cereals and all starchy foods should be thoroughly cooked so that they may be easy to digest.

Toast should always be crisp and cut thin. Use a stale thin loaf and dry the slices over the stove before toasting.

Fish, particularly the salt water kind, is better if when it is boiled a cupful of good cider vinegar is mixed with the water.

The secret of having light, good mashed potatoes is to keep them hot while mashing and to have the milk with which they are moistened hot also.

Bacon broiled in the gas range oven is delicious and wholesome. Place the slices in the broiler as usual and set in the oven over a dripping pan. Cook until browned under a moderate flame.

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KNOWN AS "COMING MEN OF AMERICA"

Entertainment Is Given at Which a Very Interesting Program Is Rendered—Business Men Meet To Discuss the Proposition of Creamery Man Formerly of Raymond.

La Rue, July 3.—[Special]—Walter Lingo, aged sixteen, has organized a lodge, known as the Coming Men of America. There are twenty-two charter members whose ages are between fourteen and eighteen years. Friday evening the new order gave a very nice entertainment. There was a large attendance. Vocal solos were contributed by the Marsh sisters, Anderson sisters, Misses Vilas De Louder and Lena Johnson; addresses by Mr. Sechenove, a traveling Bulgarian, and Rev. J. A. Sutton; a reading by William Landgrabe and a recitation by Miss Alice Clark. Graphophone music was furnished by Marvin Leslie. Nice refreshments were served.

J. A. Terry recently sold a fine draft horse to Samuel Morral.

C. H. Sutton and family were visitors in Kenton Tuesday.

Benjamin Melvin of west of town, who for months has been in feeble health, is slowly declining.

Ira S. Ferguson of Agosta was here Thursday on business.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bent.

Milton Morral is erecting a large addition to his barn upon his home farm north of town.

Mrs Nelson Hardin and two sons of Marion were visiting relatives and friends here this week.

Mrs. Frank Long and two sons, after a two weeks' visit with A. J. Thomasson and family have returned to their home at Lima.

Superintendent R. B. Bell, Mr. and Mrs T. R. Schantz and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Peters, attended the State Teachers' association meeting at Put-in-Bay the past week.

G. W. Swallem has purchased two lots of the Bain brothers and is building a fine residence.

Mrs. A. O. Cranmer of Fairfield is in very feeble health.

Harry Holliday has secured a position as operator in the general superintendent's office of the Big Four at Indianapolis.

Miss Nellie Louden, a teacher in the Cleveland schools, is spending her vacation with relatives here.

Mrs. Etta Johnson of Marion is confined to her home on account of illness.

Erin Bell, a railroad man of Galion, visited his parents here Wednesday.

Mr and Mrs William Blue of Marion were the guests of D. M. Clark, several days the past week.

Mr and Mrs. C. F. Stahl and daughter were guests of Columbus friends last week.

Mr. and Mrs S. R. Riley and Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Virden were in Ada Sunday the guests of Miss Spray Riley.

Milton Dickason of Shirley, Indiana, visited his parents here several days of last week.

Wednesday evening, the business men of this place held a meeting to decide as regards the practicability of having a creamery locate here and to discuss a proposition presented by a Mr. Grandin who recently sold his plant at Raymond.

John E. Dusang and family, Mrs. George D De Lauder and Mrs. E. S. Smith attended the De Lauder funeral held at Green Camp Saturday.

W. F. Kniffin left Saturday for a few days' visit with relatives in Paulding county.

Mrs. S. M. Hesser was in Marion Saturday.

Mr. William Fackler of Richwood, was the guest of Dr. Hesser and family Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant E Mouser were guests of Mrs. Mouser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Ridgeway north of town, Saturday and Sunday.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the matter of the Adams Express company against Edward T. Wynn, the express company filed a petition in error in the circuit court, Saturday afternoon.

Wynn secured a judgment for damages in the sum of $2,000 against the express company during the May term of court and the petition is based on a number of alleged errors in the proceedings.

During the May term of court Edward T. Williams secured a judgment for $200 against A. S. Somerlot & Company, on a hay bailing contract. The defendant began a proceeding in error in the circuit court, last Saturday alleging that there were several errors in the trial in the lower court.

Ralph Stoll left for Denver, Monday, where he will engage in business.

Dealing With the Chinese.

President Roosevelt's order directing immigration officials to be careful to treat all traveling Chinamen with courtesy should put an end to a practice which is generally recognized to be as impolite as it is unjust. Instances in which Chinese tourists, merchants and professional men have been subjected to humiliating treatment through misdirected efforts to enforce the exclusion laws have been numerous. The president now directs that immigration officials use discretion. Chinese workingmen, of course, are to be excluded—but with a proper display of courtesy and consideration. Chinamen of other castes are to be admitted on showing certificates issued by American consular representatives in China. To prevent the use of fraudulent certificates—a practice common in the past—the consuls are warned to issue these papers only to Chinamen whose right to them is unquestioned.

This is a common-sense way of getting around the difficulty and avoiding further offense to a country with which we wish to keep on good terms. As a concession from an occidental power to a nation which has been accustomed to receive cavalier treatment from the whites the action is highly significant. The Peking and Tien Tsin Times, a journal in close touch with Chinese sentiment, notes in a recent issue that a change has been creeping over the empire of late. Under the influence and example of Japan the Chinese have become at once more sensitive and more conscious of their power. The country is passing through a transition. Its young men have been flocking to America or Japan, returning "full of ideas, but with the most superficial accumulation of knowledge. In addition to these frothed-up youths there are the real old conservatives, and widely as their views may differ on many points they have one common meeting ground, the detestation of and contempt for the foreigner and the desire to do him injury."

These things lead the Times to doubt whether relaxing the exclusion laws at this late day will do much good. It fears that "benevolence will be mistaken for weakness." These apprehensions may be groundless, but it is certain that hereafter our treatment of China will present questions of much difficulty and delicacy. To enforce exclusion laws and other discriminations against a nation newly aroused to national consciousness is going to require consummate tact.—Chicago News.

The President's Independence.

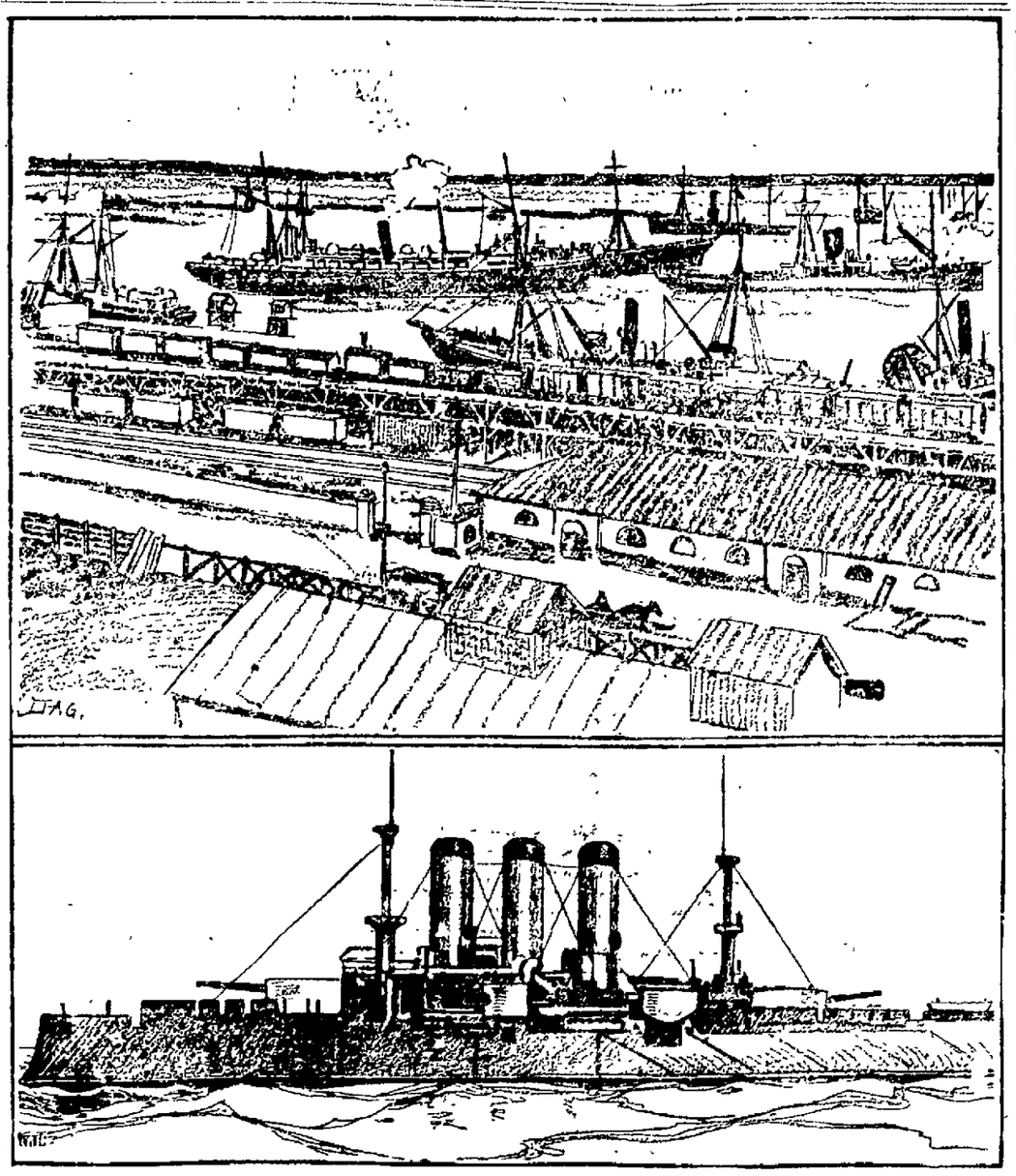
This indictment of President Roosevelt by the Boston Herald is not a fair one. "The support which Mr. Roosevelt has given to the Republican machine in every state is not to be counted as proper because Mr. Roosevelt says that to combat him on this ground is 'fantastic idealism,' and therefore 'foolish.' Mr. Roosevelt has turned his back completely on the friends in New York who are stanch in their faith, and who made his public career possible. He has denounced public men like Carl Schurz and others who opposed him as 'infamous.'"

The public man who is "everybody's friend" must be a failure. Mr. Roosevelt has attained a leadership that would have been impossible under a devotion to machinery and uniform obedience to the demands of "friends." It is as reasonable to say that the president's friends have "turned their backs" on Mr. Roosevelt because he insists on having his own way. That is what he was elected for, and so far nearly all of his personal persistency and obstinacy has turned out well. He is personally an honest man, and that accounts for some seeming peculiarities in his appointments. He waited a reasonable time for the Republican management to fill the vacant leadership last year, and then threw himself into the breach. He named Mr Cortelyou for chairman, and the ponderous gentlemen who say "pooh, pooh" and "tut, tut" soon found they had on their hands a president and party leader who was not afraid to be laughed at. An almost unprecedented political triumph followed the arrangement, and the personality of Roosevelt became so sweeping that there will not be much patient listening to cross-eyed criticism of his party methods. He is the Republican commander-in-chief, and must not be expected to be "delighted" with everybody he meets or hears of. It is surely not a circumstance to be counted against him that he has friction with the Hon Carl Schurz, who is a man with ideals which no one in public life can put in practice Mr Roosevelt, is for example, a forward "civil service reformer" but if Mr. Schurz were president himself he would not be able to completely carry on the "reform" policy of putting none but class office holders on guard at the public dispensary.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Boat Capsizes.

Emerson Schoenlaub and George Hogan of Marion spent Sunday at Greenwood lake at Delaware. Both received a good ducking by their boat capsizing. As both were good swimmers they were at no time in danger of drowning.

Mr. and Mrs Henry Gregory are spending a few days with relatives in Cardington



THE HARBOR OF ODESSA AND THE BATTLESHIP ON WHICH THE MUTINY STARTED.

The present trouble in Russia, growing out of the mutiny of the sailors of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin, has attracted the attention of the entire world, as it is believed in many quarters that its eventual effect may be the wiping out of the Russian autocracy. The mutiny would probably have been very promptly squelched had it not been for the fact that Odessa, like many other Black sea cities, is not fortified.

PLEASANT IS ANNUAL CAMP

Held by Pythians in Scofield Grove.

BIG SPREAD IS SERVED SUNDAY

Wives and Lady Friends Nicely Entertained—Visitors Number Nearly One Hundred—A Fine Drill Under Command of Captain William Morganthaler.

The annual camp of Marion Company, No. 15, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, broke Monday evening, after three delightful days spent next to nature in Scofield grove off Bellefontaine avenue.

Sunday afternoon, the members of the company entertained their wives and lady friends at a big spread, which was served under the spreading boughs of the trees During the afternoon the members of the company executed some fine drill movements under command of Captain William Morgenthaler

Altogether probably 100 people visited the camp, Sunday, the majority of them being of the fairer sex. Captain Morgenthaler states that this year's camp was exceptionally pleasant, the weather being ideal during the three days The only regret seems to have been that the members could not remain in camp a longer period. Last year the camp was held at Marion park.

WILLIAM COLE, A MARION PIONEER

Celebrates His Ninetieth Birthday Anniversary.

A Pleasant Affair In His Honor Is Given at the Falk Home at Green Camp, Monday Evening—Some of the Details.

William Cole, a pioneer resident of Marion county, having been born in the county, celebrated his ninetieth birthday anniversary, Monday, and in honor of the event Mr. and Mrs. Frank Falk of Green Camp gave a big reception at their home, Monday night.

"Uncle Billy," as he is known by every man, woman and child in Green Camp, received the congratulations of all who attended the reception, and there were many. "Uncle Billy" has lived in the county all his life and says he expects to end his days within the county somewhere. He is hale and hearty for one of his age, and he may live to see a whole century of life

Murphy & Frye, practical horseshoers. General repair work. Baker's old stand. 138-tu-th-wk-s-tf

A REUNION OF OLD SOLDIERS

Will Be Held in This City August 24.

EIGHT COUNTIES TO BE REPRESENTED

Matter Is Decided at Meeting of the Members of Cooper Post, G. A. R., Monday Evening—Committee Appointed To Make Preliminary Arrangements—Program.

An important meeting of the members of Cooper Post, No. 117, G. A. R., was held at the post room in the court-house, Monday evening, and was quite well attended

The leading purpose of the meeting was to complete arrangements for the annual picnic or a substitute.

In relation to this a motion was offered that instead of the annual picnic a grand reunion of old soldiers from Delaware, Morrow, Crawford, Wyandot, Union, Logan, Hardin and Marion counties be held at the fairground. The motion was adopted

The date for the reunion was then fixed for August 24 and a committee, composed of citizens and old soldiers, was named to look after the appointment of other committees to take in charge the various details incident to such a meeting

The committee is composed of James F. Prendergast, M Lawrence, Jacob Schoenlaub, George B. Christian, Sr., and Dr G T Harding

This committee will report its appointments at a meeting of old soldiers and citizens, to be held at the court-house next Monday evening.

It is to be understood that all old soldiers and sailors of the counties mentioned are to be entertained at this affair regardless of whether they are affiliated with the G A. R. or not, and it is desired that the citizens of Marion interest themselves and participate in the entertainment of guests.

The program of the day will include a dress parade by all of the ex-soldiers present, speaking by eminent contributors, music by various bands and a big, free dinner of pork, beans and coffee, to which everybody will be welcome.

The old soldiers promise this meeting to be the largest reunion held in the county since the civil war.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.
E. W. Grove on Box. 25c.

The Houghton-Merkel Co.
Are agents for the McCormick Mowers and Binders. Also sell the famous Ohio Tedders and Mowers and show a large stock.
We carry the largest stock of machinery repairs in Marion.
McCormick Binder Twine.
Office open each evening until 8 o'clock.
NORTH MAIN STREET.

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Perfection Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove
FOR
Safety, Economy and Comfort.
A cook stove which is odorless and efficient. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Ask your dealer for prices, or address
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The Marion County Bank Company,
Marion, Ohio.
Capital Paid Up, $250,000.00.
Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking, within the limits of safety. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and the world. Also bank money orders, no fee charged for small amounts. See our new safety deposit boxes for valuable papers, free to customers.
Interest paid on savings deposits. Call and investigate our savings department.
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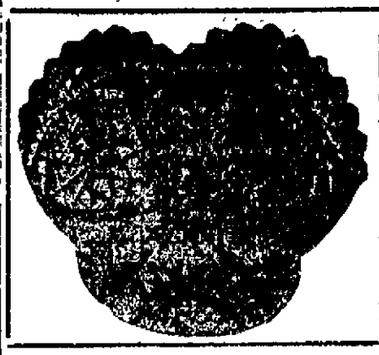
MARION WEEKLY STAR $1.00 MARION WEEKLY STAR



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What is appreciated more than a nice piece of fine Cut Glass for a present?
At Markert's China Store
You can see a display of exquisite sparkling pieces and the prices are right.
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Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge
gives rosy cheeks and active health to pale, sickly children.
And it is good for their elders, too.
Ask your druggist for it.

COMING TO MARION EUROPEAN HOTEL, MONDAY, JULY 17.
FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M. ONE DAY ONLY.
DR. VOKE Chief Examining and Consulting Physician of The France Medical Institute Co., by request, will visit above town on date named. CONSULTATION FREE and STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM ANY DISEASE, WEAKNESS OR DISABILITY, WHY NOT CONSULT AN EXPERIENCED, EDUCATED SPECIALIST; ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED WITH ALL THE NECESSARY APPLIANCES KNOWN TO MODERN MEDICAL SCIENCE?
The France Medical Institute Established 1890, 15 years in Columbus. For eighteen years we have been making regular monthly visits to the principal cities of Ohio. Our long experience, remarkable skill and great success entitle us to the full confidence of the afflicted
REFERENCES—Best Banks and Leading Business Men of Columbus.
Without Stomach Drugging Direct Medication fulfills the anxious hopes of many afflicted persons, both men and women, by furnishing a simple and efficient means of curing diseases that are frequently incurable under the old methods. If you are tired pouring medicines into your stomach to reach a disease that lies remote from the seat of digestion, you should make no delay in taking advantage of our special System of Treatment.
SPECIALISTS IN CHRONIC AND PELVIC DISEASES

The Chief Consulting and Examining Physicians of The France Medical Institute Co., 38-40 West Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio
NO MONEY REQUIRED OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES TO COMMENCE TREATMENT.
Our Physicians Are Experts In the diagnosis and treatment of Stomach, Bowel and Liver Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Diarrhoea, etc., cured in the shortest possible time without the use of injurious drugs.
Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases Such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, successfully treated by our own special method of treatment.
Heart, Blood and Skin Diseases Such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Eczema, Pimples, etc., especially cases that have baffled the skill of other physicians.
Brain, Spinal and Nerve Diseases Such as Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Epilepsy, Fits, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headaches, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion, etc., successfully treated by our original method.
Rheumatism Our cure for Rheumatism is the most successful known.
Young and Middle-Aged Men who suffer from the effects of youthful indiscretions and Nervous Debility may call with confidence.
Diseases of Women After years of experience we have discovered the greatest cure known for diseases peculiar to the sex. Painful Menstration, Sterility or Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, Pruritis, Ovarian and Fibroid Tumors in the early stages, etc., positively cured by our method Our treatment is perfectly harmless and easily applied. No humiliating exposure on examination. Try it, and you will exclaim like hundreds of others: "Oh, I feel like a different woman."
Rupture and Varicocele permanently cured without the use of the knife, truss or suspensory. Be sure and consult us before taking treatment elsewhere.
Kidney and Bladder Diseases Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Enlarged Prostate, Frequent and Dribbling Urination. It costs no more to employ an expert than to risk your life with an inexperienced physician.
Stricture and all forms of disease of the urethra and prostate gland cured by our Medicated Bougie, a method of treatment without pain or detention from business.
Syphilis or Blood Poison cured without use of injurious drugs where others fail.
Not necessary to attend expensive Sanitariums, Hospitals, or Health Resorts; our medicines and treatment can be taken and applied at home. Each person applying for Medical Treatment to our visiting physician or at the home office should bring from two to four ounce of urine, which will receive careful chemical and microscopical examination. Consultation and Examination free and strictly confidential. No names published.
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Chronic diseases a specialty. Calls made promptly day or night.
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PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, Phila., Pa.

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AND YOU PASS A MONEY-SAVER WE MAKE YOU PRICES THAT NO OTHER SHOE STORE DARE TO NAME ON HIGH GRADE SHOES.

L. C. BOWLUS & CO.

INTERESTING STATISTICS

Are Compiled by the Court of Probate.

TOTAL DEATHS 234 DURING THE YEAR

There Are 527 Births, 286 Marriages—Eighty Letters of Guardianship and 171 of Administration Issued—Number Committed to State Hospitals.

Probate Judge Foster has compiled the following report of vital and social statistics for the year ending March 31, 1905, and which will be forwarded in compliance with the law to the secretary of state.

The report shows that there was a total of 234 deaths in the county and city during the period mentioned. Of this number 232 were white and two colored, 139 were males and 95 females, 88 were single, 101 married and 45 widowed.

The total number of deaths for the preceding year was 250.

The report shows that 34 deaths were due to what is known as zymotic diseases. There were no deaths from smallpox, which is included in this classification. Forty deaths were due to tubercular and other constitutional troubles. Of this number 16 were males and 24 females. Seventy-five deaths were due to local troubles, 26 to digestive diseases, 29 to old age and other developmental diseases. There were 7 violent deaths, the remainder being due to various causes.

As to the ages, 29 males and 13 females died under one year. From that point until the age of 75 is reached the deaths for the year were infrequent. Sixteen males and 9 females died at 75 years, 16 males and 6 females from 75 to 80, 7 males and 2 females from 80 to 85, 2 males and 2 females from 85 to 90 and 2 males and 2 females from 90 to 95, the extreme age for the year.

The report shows that 2 bakers, 1 bookkeeper, 6 carpenters and cabinet-makers, 3 clergymen, 2 clerks, 1 commercial traveler, 1 engineer, 45 farmers and stock raisers, 2 house servants, 10 laborers, 1 machinist, 2 merchants; 1 plasterer and 2 shoemakers died during the year.

Of the other occupations there were 62, and 93 were without occupations.

As to nativity, 1 was a Canadian, 5 were English, 1 French, 16 German, 7 Irish and 204 natives of the United States.

Three persons were naturalized during the year. Two were from Canada and one from Holland.

There were 527 children born during the year, 291 males and 236 females. Of this number, 63 were born in August and the lowest number for any month, 35, in May. There 526 births during the preceding year, 281 males and 245 females.

There were 286 marriages, as compared with 315 for the preceding year.

In the general summary the report gives the number of deaths by months as follows: April, 22; May, 14; June, 19; July, 14; August, 23; September, 17; October, 18; November, 20; December, 13; January, 19; February, 26; March, 29.

Eighty letters of guardianship and 171 letters of administration were issued during the period.

Seven white insane persons were committed to hospitals, and one epileptic to the hospital at Gallipolis. The same number were committed during the preceding year.

Three boys were sent to the industrial school at Lancaster, and one girl to the school at Delaware. Four boys were sent to Lancaster during the preceding year

OHIO COMMENT.

May Need Us.

China **ought** not to be too uppish. She may **need** the United States in her business **when** it comes to settling the **questions** that have been raised by the war in the Orient.—Columbus Dispatch.

Remarkable Phase.

Another remarkable thing about the Japanese war is the fact that the average price of commodities in Japan was only eight per cent higher in December, 1904, than in the same month, 1903.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Boiled Rice.

This is the method followed by a cook whose boiled rice is always perfect. She washes the rice through several waters and afterward puts it in a colander, allowing the cold water from the faucet to run through it. The rice, a little at a time, is thrown into rapidly boiling water and cooked for about fifteen minutes. At the end of that time the saucepan is placed uncovered in the oven, where after a few minutes every bit of water evaporates, leaving the dry rice as fluffy as possible.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lewis and Mrs. Ruth Ellis have returned from Belle Center, where they attended the funeral of Mrs. C. W. Seaman. They were accompanied home by Mr. T. S Seaman of Kansas City, Missouri, who will make a short visit in the city.

How To Shave Yourself With Ease and Comfort.

Only experience can teach the art of shaving. Unfortunately this comes to all so late in life that against we have learnt to shave much unnecessary agony has been endured—agony which might well have been saved had we, in the words of the old proverb, learned to shave on other people's beards.

To commence with, it is of prime importance to well wash the face in soap and cold water and dry it thoroughly immediately before applying the lather. Then the more the face is lathered and the thicker the lather is, the easier will be the shave.

Many people find that warm water for shaving causes a tender skin, they should use cold water. As a fact, the large majority of people never use hot water at all for this purpose. It is easier to shave immediately on leaving the bed (or bath) than at any other time of the day. The shaving brush when being put away should be left with the lather on it.

Saw Instead of Scraping.

The razor is the thing, however, that needs the most attention. Remember, it is not a smooth blade, as the unscientific imagine, but a fine saw, as any one who troubles to place it under a strong enough magnifying lens can ascertain for himself. Such being the case, it is insufficient to rake it over the face. It should be moved in a sawing manner, either from toe to heel or heel to toe, as the special beard operated on may demand. Those in doubt should try both ways, and a second's experience of each will show which is preferable. The blade should be held nearly flat to the face, because it is more efficacious in this position and is less likely to damage the skin. If the skin is drawn as tightly as possible with the left hand the hairs will be forced out and razed at a lower level than otherwise.

Care of Razor Important.

In stropping the razor the back must never be raised from the strop and the pressure should be on the back and not on the edge. We have already referred to shaving from heel to point and vice versa. If you shave from heel to point, strop the razor from point to heel, and if you work from the point, strop from heel to point. Before putting the razor away, carefully strop it and clean it with a soft plate leather, or its fine teeth will soon become corroded. Place it somewhere so that it is not exposed to sunlight, which has been found to have an objectionable effect on fine steel instruments.—H. S. Fullerton.

Automobiles Mean Improvement of Roads.

There is no class of citizens by whom fine weather is given more cordial greeting than the automobilists. The city council may impose all the regulations and restrictions it wants to, but nothing can check the enthusiasm of the true lover of the automobile, excepting possibly a very steep hill, and that only until it is surmounted. But steep hills are few and far between around Marion.

Already the season has opened most auspiciously, and while automobilists, who have purchased new machines, are chary for the time being of country roads, because no one likes to have the glitter and varnish rubbed off and mud-coated at once, yet the indications are all in favor of a more than usually lively year.

Marion is likely to have this year more machines than ever before and selections made indicate that none but the best will go in this good old town. Expense does not seem to have counted so much as the determination to have the correct thing, but at the same time there has been shown excellent discrimination in making choice from the bewildering variety of attractive autos exhibited, so it is perfectly justifiable to credit the city with having developed the true type of automobile "sharp" as far as knowing a good thing and getting it is concerned. Local automobile dealers are of the opinion that people generally are remarkably well educated in autoing and all that appertains to it, and they credit the Marion public with knowing as much about the subject as perhaps any community in the country, especially when size of population is considered. That there will be this year a busy time on the roads is abundantly evident, and outside of the mere interest attaching to the proposition from a business viewpoint, there is no doubt that it will all make in the direction of good roads. This of itself is a gratifying feature, and one in which all are interested, especially the farming community, for a good road for automobiles is a good road for all purposes.

A sign of the times has been the arrival in Marion of the large touring cars, built not only for speed and strength, but for luxurious comfort and for traveling long distances and over all kinds of country. From the East the fever for the large car seems to have traveled to the West, and the inoculation appears to have taken right hold, and the signs are that it will not let up until there are as many big fellows to be seen on the streets and roads as for the past few years there have been seen small and light machines.

Some new novelties are noticed here this year, among them being the speedometer, a combined instrument for recording how fast and how far a machine travels, and all done on one dial. There are also gradmeters, showing the climbing done, and even eight-day clocks are found on many of the cars. Probably calendars will next be added. A particularly interesting bit of equipment found on the big cars is a tank for acetylene gas. It is a small copper arrangement, and is connected by rubber hose with the head lamps, so that at the approach of darkness all that is necessary to do is to turn a switch and the light flashes out, just as though one turned on electricity. It is a great scheme and goes to show the point of luxury and completeness to which auto traveling has been advanced. Then, too, there is the extension cape-cart tops. These afford complete protection from the sun or from the passing shower, covering, as they do, the entire car, and only weighing thirty pounds. They make a fine dust shield.

A Big Damage Claim by the Water Company.

A prominent citizen and tax-payer, who takes a great deal of interest in municipal affairs, has called the attention of the Star to some interesting facts which relate to the operations of the Marion Water company and which, for some reason, have not been made prominent by those in a position to know the facts. The statement is in the nature of a complaint, but it is nevertheless interesting to every tax-payer and especially to those who are paying for newly-improved streets and streets that have been improved during the past five years.

The gentleman lodged no complaint against the water company. It has been making grade connections at every crossing where it is possible that an extension of mains would necessitate the breaking up of pavement to reach mains. The company is thus engaged on Mt. Vernon avenue, south Main street and Silver street, a precaution taken by the company, while the individual property-holders are not putting down connections so that in the future the water mains can be reached at the sidewalk without going under or tearing up pavement. For a time property-holders were compelled to lay such connections in advance of paving, but the rule has not been observed since the paving on Vine street was laid five years ago and consequently the water company has been compelled to tear up spots in various places on every street that has been paved since that time.

The result has been a lot of unsightly spots in paved streets and where asphalt paving has been torn up the laying of the water connections has not only been expensive, but has necessitated the bringing of experts from a distance to lay the asphalt.

It appears that the members of the city council have taken no note of this feature of annoyance and expense and on the three latest improvements granted have made no provision that property-owners must make their connections in advance of the completion of the paving.

Speaking of the water company, the gentleman interviewed mentioned the claim for $38,000 damages put in to the county commissioners a few days ago by the water company, damages arising from the changes to result from the dredging and changing of the levels of the Little Scioto river.

The fact that such a claim was presented and the reasons therefore have not been made public by the county commissioners, but the complaint of the water company is based as follows:

The present reservoir used by the water company is not visably a large one, but in reality it covers an area of several miles of sand and gravel. The bed of sand and gravel is a magnificent one and furnishes a natural filteration of the water which enters the reservoir such as could not by any possibility be equaled by wonderful engineering and a vast expenditure of money.

It has been noted that when there is two feet of water in the reservoir there is sufficient to meet the greatest conflagration Marion might be called upon to face. On the other hand the wells are abundantly sufficient to meet the demands of water consumers and the reservoir is therefore ordinarily held in reserve for fire purposes. The changing of the levels of the river, it is claimed, will leave the reservoir dry for several months in each year. In other words there will be no water in the reservoir except at such times as the river is at better than ordinary stages and Marion will be compelled to rely wholly on the wells for fire protection as well as for private consumption during much of the time.

It appears that the water company has had proper investigation made of the condition of affairs and is prepared to act on them.

MINOR NOTES.

Steps on Spike—Harry Williams, an employe at the steam shovel shops, met with a painful accident by stepping on a large spike at the noon hour Monday. Mr. Williams had started for his home on Wood street when the accident occurred. The spike entered through the sole of his right shoe and protruded through the upper part of the foot. The accident will disable him for several weeks. Dr. F. M. Baldwin dressed the foot, and every precaution was taken to prevent bloodpoisoning.

Annual Picnic—The Sabbath-school of the Congregation of Israel held its annual picnic Sunday at the Simpson grove near Green Camp, Sunday. The members, numbering about fifty, drove to the grove in large wagons. Following an elaborate dinner, the afternoon was spent in a social way, and after the evening lunch, the party returned home. Miss Ray Kohn of Columbus and Miss Mabel Cohen of Pittsburg were the out-of-town guests.

Painful Accident—A man giving his name as Ungar, employed at the steam shovel shops, was struck in the right eye by a small piece of steel while at work Monday. The steel was imbedded deeply in the eye, and was removed by Dr. F. M. Baldwin with much difficulty.

Bitten by Dog—H. C. Stone, an employe of the Pennsylvania railroad, was seriously bitten by a dog while walking along the tracks in the yards, Monday afternoon. The canine sunk its teeth deeply into his left knee, causing a bad wound. He was attended by Dr. A. Rhu.

Badly Burned—By the explosion of a half pound of powder Tuesday morning, Fred Ried aged sixteen years residing on Greenwood street had his arms and face badly burned. Young Ried was in the act of shooting off a cannon, when his younger brother threw a lighted firecracker into the powder, causing the explosion.

IN COILS OF AN ELECTRIC WIRE

Former Marion Boy Proves Himself a Hero.

BRAVELY WARNS HIS PLAYMATES

They Come to His Rescue and He Tells Them of the Danger—The Wire Burns Into His Flesh, but He Retains Consciousness Until Released by Lineman.

Though suffering the greatest agony from an electric wire coiled about him like a snake, writhing and spitting fire, ten-year-old Benjamin Shields, a former resident of Marion, warned away his playmates, telling them not to come to his rescue, for to touch the wire might mean death to them. The wire burned through the flesh in places to the bone, but the little fellow retained consciousness until a lineman released him from its deadly grasp.

Young Shields is a son of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Shields, who are well known in Marion, having lived here many years. They now reside at Dennison.

The accident occurred last Tuesday, June 27. The lad had gone fishing with a number of companions. At the end of the street car line, the boys sat down. While sitting there the wire fell from above and coiled around young Shields.

The injured boy was removed to a doctor's office and later taken to the home of his parents. The most serious injuries were to his left hand and left leg. The first, third and little fingers of the left hand came off Friday.

The wire which caused the boy's injuries, contained 500 volts, but it is not known whether he received all of it.

George Lewis of Elyria, one of the members of the Quinnebog Fishing club, is a guest of the members of the club in this city for a few days.

Ayer's Pills. Get up with a headache? Bad taste in your mouth? Not much appetite for breakfast? Then you have too much bile in your system. Wake up your liver! Get rid of this bile! J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

JUNKS IN FRISCO BAY.

Chinese Craft That Ply the Waters of the Golden Gate.

Of all the craft that plow the waters of San Francisco bay none are more curious or more picturesque than the Chinese junks. Probably few people are aware of the existence within the portals of the Golden Gate of a fleet of these strange little boats, built on almost precisely the same lines that Mongolian marine architects made fashionable many long centuries ago. They frequent the byways rather than the highways of the harbor. One might visit the busy water front section every day for a month and not be rewarded with the sight of a junk.

The greater part of this oriental fleet in occidental waters is employed in the shrimp fishing industry, a branch of human activity which in this city is almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese. A few, indeed, journey among the townships located around the bay and collect old horseshoes, kelp and broken glass, the latter utilized in the manufacture of sandpaper. Others are used as fishing smacks. Many of them, it is said, are available when there is a chance to smuggle a little opium. From vessels arriving from the east parcels of the drowsy drug, with floats attached, have been dropped overboard, and a keen eyed junk captain has generally been near enough to secure the valuable contraband. But the vigilance of the customs authorities has pretty well put an end to this practice, and the junks are now perforce engaged in legitimate business. The other is too risky.

The Chinese junk is in itself an illustration of the characteristic Celestial imperviousness to all change. It is built along lines that have remained practically unchanged for hundreds of years. Yet, though apparently a relic of past ages, this craft is not to be despised as a useful boat for bay purposes. It is a very fast sailer, is capable of resisting squally weather and is easily handled.

The laws of Uncle Sam take no more cognizance of the average Chinese junk in this harbor than of a floating log of wood. The vessel is, as a rule, 40 feet long by 10 feet on the beam. It carries one mast thirty feet high. The crew of a shrimp boat comprises six men.

The unmistakable, distinctive earmark of the junk is its sail. It is typically Chinese—a huge, nearly square thing, measuring perhaps 25 feet by 30 feet. Nothing is more odd about this sail than the fact that it is stayed or slatted with cane sticks at regular intervals, three or four feet apart, over its whole length. The effect is something on the lines of a Venetian blind, stiff instead of limp, like the everyday European and American sail. This is another very old idea carried down to these modern times by Chinese conservatism. The purpose of the slats is not clear. Probably they are meant to obviate the necessity of carefully furling and folding the sail when it is down. The junk sail is run up and down by a pulley instead of by means of a ring. When lowered it remains where it falls, does not become tangled and may be hoisted again instantly and without trouble.

A junk is built on the beach by Chinese shipbuilders. During last summer a new one was constructed at Hunter's Point. It took three months to put it together. The builder charged $350 for it, inclusive of labor and material.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Lord Grimthorpe's Eccentricities.

One of the most eccentric characters in England is Lord Grimthorpe, now nearly ninety years old, but still hale and busy. He is a man of many fads and hobbies, and one of these is clock-making.

His lordship is also an ecclesiastical architect of note, and his plans have been followed in the building of churches and restoration of cathedrals. He declines any remuneration for his services, but he insists that his crest, which is a boar's head, shall be prominently displayed in the sacred edifices for which he has made designs. This display of eccentricity on his part is not taken altogether in good part by those whom he has benefited, but there seems to have been no serious protest against it.

As president of the Church of England Burial association, Lord Grimthorpe is working to abolish the embalming of corpses, hermetically sealed caskets, vaults and tombs, and to bring about the use of wickerwork coffins, which will permit the rapid dissolution of dead bodies. In this latter endeavor he has the approval of King Edward.—Leslie's Weekly.

Time Tub at Prayer Meetings.

Two minutes is the length of time any one member of the Temple Baptist church, at Los Angeles, Cal., may hereafter have on the floor in the Wednesday evening prayer meetings, says a Los Angeles dispatch. Rev. Dr Robert J. Burdette, pastor of the church, conducted services the other night and will so conduct them hereafter with a watch in one hand and a bell in the other. That night no one had to be rung down save the preacher.

A Cure For the Remedy.

A farmer in western Kansas has discovered that artichokes will crowd out Canadian thistles. Now it is up to some other farmer, says the Kansas City Journal, to find something that will crowd out the artichoke.

FORMIDABLE GUNS.

The Bombards Used by the Turks in the Fifteenth Century.

In 1478 Mohammed II., in forming the siege of Scutari, in Albania, employed fourteen heavy bombards, the lightest of which threw a stone shot of 370 pounds weight, two sent shots of 500 pounds, one of 750 pounds, two of 850 pounds, one of 1,200 pounds, five of 1,500 and one of the enormous weight of 1,040 pounds, enormous even in these days, for our 80 ton guns throw only a 1,700 pound projectile, our 100 ton throws one of 2,000 pounds, and the 110 ton throws an 1,800 pound shot with a high velocity.

The stone shot of Mohammed's guns varied between twenty and thirty-two inches in diameter, about the height of a dining table, 2,534 of them fired on this occasion weighing, according to a calculation of General Lefroy's, about 1,000 tons, and were cut out of the solid rock on the spot. Assuming twenty-four inches as the average diameter of the shot fired at the siege, the total area of the surface dressed was nearly 32,000 square feet. At this siege the weight of the powder fired is estimated by General Lefroy to have been 250 tons. At the siege of Rhodes in 1480 Mohammed caused sixteen basilisks or double cannon to be cast on the spot, throwing balls two to three feet in diameter.—Chambers' Journal.

WHEN A MAN STARVES.

How It Feels to Go Without Food For Seven Days.

For the first two days through which a strong and healthy man is doomed to exist upon nothing his sufferings are perhaps more acute than in the remaining stages; he feels an inordinate, unspeakable craving at the stomach night and day. The mind runs upon beef, bread and other substances, but still in a great measure the body retains its strength. On the third and fourth days, but especially on the fourth, this incessant craving gives place to a sinking and weakness of the stomach, accompanied by nausea.

On the fifth day his cheeks appear hollow and sunken, his body attenuated, his color is ashy pale and his eyes wild, glassy and cannibalistic.

The sixth day brings with it increased suffering, although the pangs of hunger are lost in an overpowering langnor and sickness. The head becomes dizzy; the ghosts of well remembered dinners pass in hideous procession through the mind.

The seventh day comes, bringing increasing lassitude and further prostration of strength. The mind wanders.—Chicago Chronicle.

SEEING NOISE.

The Method by Which Sound Waves Are Photographed.

Sound can be photographed by taking advantage of the motion produced in a tuning fork. Sound travels in waves, each corresponding with an oscillation in the fork, which remains in a state of continuous vibration while the note is sounded.

To photograph these sound waves a small mirror is attached to the end of one of the prongs. On this a powerful beam of light is projected by a lens, so as to strike it at an angle of forty-five degrees. The light is again reflected from its surface, but in a new direction, and a very slight alteration in the position of the mirror makes a large one in the reflected beam.

To take the photograph the light is turned upon the mirror in a darkened room, and the tuning fork is set in vibration, while a sensitive plate is rapidly passed in the path of the reflected pencil of light. On development the plate shows sound waves recorded as a wavy line, and each note has its characteristic curves.

McKinley as Editor.

It is a fact not generally known that Major McKinley always had a fondness for editorial writing. During the winter passed at Canton after the major had been elected president he wrote several articles each week for a Cleveland newspaper. A few of us, anxious to forecast McKinley's policy after he became president, were "put wise" and on one occasion examined the penciled manuscript after it had left the hands of its writer.

That "copy" must be in existence somewhere about Cleveland. Some of it would cast strange side lights upon Mr. McKinley's Cuban policy. Prior to March 4, 1897, he was decidedly averse to interference in behalf of the suffering revolutionists.

I have the best reasons for knowing that a bundle of actual photographs taken among the "reconcentrados" opened his eyes to the terrible fact that General Weyler was deliberately starving the noncombatants. And yet the late president never would have consented to go to war for Cuba had not the disaster happened to the Maine.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Her Recommendation.

Cholly—So Miss Tartun loosened up and said a good word about me, did she? Archie—Yes; she said that when one got better acquainted with you one found you were not half as big a fool as you appeared to be.—Exchange.

Has a Distinct Advantage.

Addipus—Don't you hate to be as lean as you are? Skinnicus—No; sometimes I find it's a decided help. I can cross my legs in a crowded car without taking up any more room that I did before.—Chicago Tribune.

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STRANGE ADVICE!

Dr. G. G. Green gives alert personal attention to his great humanitarian contract.

¶In our Almanac for many years past we have given unusual advice to those afflicted with coughs, colds, throat or lung troubles or consumption. We have told them if they did not receive any special benefit after the use of one 75-cent size bottle of German Syrup, to consult their doctor. ¶We did not ask them or urge them to use a large number of bottles, as is the case in the advertising of many other remedies. Our confidence in German Syrup makes it possible for us to give such advice. ¶We know by the experience of over 35 years that one 75-cent bottle of German Syrup will speedily relieve or cure the worst coughs, colds, bronchial or lung troubles—and that, even in bad cases of consumption, one large bottle of German Syrup will work wonders. ¶New trial bottles, 25c.; regular size, 75c. At all druggists. 4

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Work With Dull Tools

If you want results that will please you. Don't tinker with any scheme of life insurance, so called, that does not give you insurance that insures—that does not give you a guaranteed contract and a fixed rate during the life of the contract. Beveled insurance, having a slant or a sliding scale attachment is pretty sure to slide you off and leave you by the wayside, just when you need insurance most.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

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THE

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MARION, OHIO.

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Surplus	25,000
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INJUNCTION IS GRANTED

In Matter of Little Scioto Improvement.

SUIT IS BEGUN IN COMMON PLEAS COURT

Plaintiffs Recite That Commissioners Act Wilfully and in Bad Faith on the Advice of Hiram Noyes, the County Surveyor—Other Charges Are Made.

In the matter of the improvement of the Little Scioto river by widening, deepening and straightening the channel an injunction suit was begun in thec ourt of common pleas Friday, June 30, by Oliver Monnette. Royal S. Fish, George B. Christian, Sr., Dison Shoots Frank Baer, Benjamin Shoots and Frank B. Landon, property owners along the line of the improvement, against the county commissioners and Hiram H. Noyes, the county surveyor.

The plaintiffs represent in their petition that a petition was filed by Marcus B. Chase and others, May 23, 1905, asking that the improvement of the stream mentioned be made. According to the petition the hearing was fixed for June 20, 1905, and notices were issued to property owners by the county auditor of the petition pending. It is alleged that the commissioners gave the matter a hearing on the date mentioned, but refused to receive all the proof offered, especially that showing that the improvement would not be conducive to the public health and welfare, and that the stream to be improved was without a sufficient outlet.

Continuing the plaintiffs recite that the commisisoners acted wilfully and in bad faith on the advice of Hiram H. Noyes, who it is alleged illegally interfered with the proceedings.

Further the petitioners complain that many names of persons who had not been served with notices in accord with the law were presented to the county commissioners, and they were solicited to withhold action in the matter until such notices of the proceedings might be legally served. The commissioners on the contrary ignored the recommendation, and, conspiring fraudulently with Noyes, proceeded to defraud plaintiffs and place a great burden of taxation upon them.

In addition to the above it is alleged that the commissioners promised the counsel for the plaintiffs that they would give due notice of a decision in the matter, but instead they secretly presented their finding and had it entered upon the journal, June 27, declaring the improvement a necessity and ordering Noyes to proceed with the location and necessary surveys for the making of the improvement.

The plaintiffs further complain that the bed of the Little Scioto is lower than the outlet, the Scioto river, and the improvement is not practicable. In conclusion, they charge the commissioners with fraud and conspiracy and fraud and ask a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from proceeding with the work, the injunction to be made permanent later.

The injunction was granted by Judge B. G. Young Saturday, after the plaintiffs had filed a bond of $300.

Accepts Position.

Guy C. Stoltz returned home Friday evening from Cambridge, where he graduated from Harvard university. Mr. Stoltz has accepted a position as assistant engineer with the United States Mining company in one of the largest silver lead mining camps in the world, at Park City, Utah. He left this week to assume his duties

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES: Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded postpaid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. 38-t-26

A Nice Position.

Homer Waddell has accepted a clerical position with the C., H. & D. railroad at Cincinnati. He will leave for that place Tuesday to take up his work. Mr. Waddell was one of three graduates of the O. W. U. at Delaware who received nice positions with the railroad company.

The Usual Dividend.

The directors of the Marion National bank held their semi-annual meeting in the office of the bank, Friday afternoon June 30. The report of the business for the next six months proved very satisfactory, and the usual dividend was declared

Raspberries for Canning.

Our home grown raspberries are now coming in. Don't wait, but leave your order at once for canning.

6-wk-t2 J. W. Thew.

HOME WEDDING IS CELEBRATED

Miss Velma Reece Becomes Mrs. Alfred Loudenslager.

A pretty country wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Reece, two miles and a half northeast of Big Island, Thursday June 29, at 7:30 p. m., the contracting parties being Miss Velma Reece and Mr. Alfred Loudenslager. Rev. Mr. Howser of Agosta performed the ceremony in the presence of more than forty guests.

Miss Beulah Loudenslager and Mr. Don Reece, sister and brother of the bridegroom and bride, were the only bridal attendants.

Following the wedding and the usual season of congratulations, a toothsome bridal repast was served.

QUIET WEDDING AT MANSFIELD

Thierlin-Baker Nuptials Celebrated at Home of Bride's Parents.

Miss Celina Selma Thierlin of Mansfield and Mr. Claude Cleveland Baker of this city were married at the home of the bride's parents at Mansfield, Wednesday, June 28, Rev. M. H. Snodgrass, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist church of Mansfield, officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by only intimate friends and relatives. The bridesmaid was Miss Clara Thierlin, sister of the bride, and Mr. Earl Baker, brother of the groom, was best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker will make their home in this city.

Milk Can Lock.

Edward Strobel, who is now employed with a large manufacturing concern at Pittsburg, was a visitor in the city Saturday. Mr. Strobel has recently secured a patent on a milk can lock for which he has had several nice offers. He has not decided whether he will engage in the manufacture of the new patent, or sell the rights.

RESULT OF BAD BLOOD

Louis Wilkerson Strikes Prisoner with Hammer.

A LIVELY FIGHT IN PENITENTIARY

George Thomas, a Butler County Man, Is Badly Injured—It Takes Thirteen Stiches To Close Up the Wounds on His Head—The Setto Occurs in One of the Shops.

Columbus, July 1.—[Special]—Louis Wilkinson, a life man from Marion county, and George Thomas, serving five years for larceny from Butler county, were the principals in a fight in one of the penitentiary shops this morning. There has been bad blood between them, and this morning they had words, and Thomas attempted to strike Wilkinson with an iron bar. Wilkinson struck Thomas on the head with a hammer eight times. It took thirteen stitches to close up the wounds Thomas will recover.

Moran-Kelley.

Columbus, July 5.—[Special.]—Edward Moran of Marion, aged twenty-seven, an engineer, and Ethel Kelley of this city were married here.

Mr. William Bailey of West Mansfield is a guest of his daughter, Miss Jessie Phelps of Olney avenue.

Positive Proof

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Testimony easily investigated.

The strongest endorsement of merit

The best of proof. Read it:

Benjamin Copeland of 773 north Main St., Marion, says: "It was some five years ago that I recommended both Doan's Kidney Pills and Doan's Ointment in a public statement, but I am so grateful for what these remedies did for me that it is a pleasure to again recommend them. Doan's Ointment cured me of an itching rectal trouble, which had caused me much exasperation. It relieved me of the entire trouble and likewise cured a soreness in the nasal passages caused by catarrh. The value of Doan's Kidney Pills in cases of backache and kidney complaint is so well known that it is needless for me to say much in recommending them. In my case they braced up my back and banished a lame and sore feeling which had bothered me for some time. I can recommend both of these remedies as being just what they are represented to be."

For sale by Flocken's drug store and all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS

Take the Recent State School Examination.

BOARD MEMBERS HOLD A MEETING

A Number of Life Certificates Are Issued—List Is Furnished the Star by Arthur Powell, Clerk of State Board of School Examiners—The Fortunate Ones.

Arthur Powell, clerk of the state board of school examiners, was in the city, June 30, and furnished the Star a list of the successful applicants who took the state school examination held in Columbus June 21, 22 and 23. The members of the board held a meeting at Lima Thursday evening, and issued life certificates to the following:

High school teachers—J. H. Barnett, Rockford; Fred Bittikofer, New Washington; Marshall Brown, New Madison; D. C. Bryant, St. Paris; S. L. Caylor, Dayton; Albert Darby, Cuba; J. W. Carr, Dayton; H. G. Williams, Athens; S. L. Eby, Ada; S. A. Gillett, Bridgeport; H. J. Hobson, Dennison; Ira Painter, Sidney; W. E. Partington, Sidney; T J Stirchcomb, Payne; C. B. Stoner, Mt. Gilead, Fred Warren, Hillsboro; T C. Woodwurt, Sidney; Minnie Johnson, Cleveland; Rhea McCain, Lebanon; Ella Richards, Lima; Marion Schlessinger, Xenia; Kathryn Weber, London.

Common school teachers—Charles Agler, Eldorado; George Aschbacher, Oak Harbor; G. V. Baumgartner, Seville; A. L Beck, Bethel; E. Benedict, Cincinnati; Edward Brantner, Selina; W. C. Brushares, Lancaster; Walter Campbell, Wooster; H. C. Cash, Byesville; Emmett Cranston, Fairview; Orville Crist, Tippecanoe City; J. A. Crowell, Bradford; W. R. Davis, Aurora; G. S. Dennison, Monroe; Alvin Dille, Albany, W. Dyson, Pleasant City; G. H. Eckrle, Jamestown, F. E. Elliott, Ashtabula; A. H. Elling, Orville; H. B Galbrith, Urichsville; C. F. Geeting, West Manchester; Ira Gregory, Galena; F. D. Hildebrand, Cutler; H. J. Janson, Hartville, W. L. Jeffers, Belmont; C. C. Livingston, Urbana; J. R. Kennan, Medina, J. J. Martz, Greenville; E. O. McCowen, Proctorville; W. W. McIntire, Wooster; J. W. McKinney, Lynchburg; W. H. Mustard, Salina; C. B. Palmer, Middletown; V. M. Riegel, Hoskins; Max Roth, Mingo Junction; John Schwartz, Seven Miles; John Scott, Middletown; D. Sellers, Covington; M. J. Smalley, New Waterford; W. A. Tippe, Ada; O. O. Vogenitz, Ada; Clarence Winans, Wapakoneta; Maud Carmony, Urbana; Bessie Eastman, Lima; Myrtle Pflaumer, West Union; Mae Pruner, Greenville; Elizabeth Williamstown, Litschfield; Cleol Woolpert, Dayton, and Winona Hughes, Marion.

Specials in music—Laura J. Loper, London, and George W. Barnes, Norwalk.

Specials in drawing—Mrs. A. Newsome, Gallipolis, and Emma Hollingsworth, Dayton.

D COMPANY CASTS BALLOTS FOR MAJOR

At Regular Drill Held Tuesday Evening.

The Candidates Are Major F. S. Titus of This City and Captain Benson Houghs of Delaware—The Former Withdraws His Name.

The members of D company held a drill in their quarters Friday evening. The boys are going through a number of new maneuvers in preparation for the annual camp to be held at Newark during the week commencing July 16, and until that date the company will drill every Tuesday and Friday evenings.

During the drill held Friday evening, the members of the company cast their ballots for major of the second battalion of the Fourth regiment, Major F. S. Titus of this city and Captain Benson Hough of Delaware being the candidates. While the election was being held, Mr. Titus, who was at Columbus, wired the captains of the various companies, that owing to not having sufficient time to devote to the duties of the office, he desired that his name be withdrawn, and Captain Hough's election be made unanimous.

Dr. C. E. Sawyer Honored.

Dr C E Sawyer of this city was honored last week at the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy by election to the second vice presidency of that body. Dr. Sawyer served last year as president of the surgical and gyneaological branch of the American institute, and the promotion is a pleasing testimonial of the satisfaction given by Dr. Sawyer.

Funds Running Low.

Say what you please, this market could not stand many more watermelons or old potatoes.—Bellefontaine Examiner.

OVER $3,000 CONTRIBUTED

At Rally Held by the Central Christian Church.

THREE MEETINGS ARE HELD SUNDAY

Under Charge of Rev. B. L. Smith of Cincinnati—Fund Is Raised To Build Church Edifice—Subscriptions Are Mostly Small, the Largest Being $500.

A movement by the Central Christian church to raise $5,000 received a good impetus, Sunday, when a little over $3,000 was raised.

It was announced that rally day would be held at he Y. M. C. A. building, Sunday morning, when Rev. B. L. Smith of Cincinnati would be present and have personal charge of the program. It was determined later to dispense with the program, however, and the day was devoted to efforts of raising money. Three meetings were held—morning, afternoon and evening. At the morning meeting $2,750 were raised by subscription. In the afternoon and evening enough was raised to make the sum reach over $3,000.

The subscriptions were mostly small, there being only two for $500. The others ranged from $50 down.

The church expects to raise $5,000 by January 1, when the church expension, which is a fund made up by contributions from all of the Central Christian churches of the country, will loan the local church an additional $5,000 with which to build a church. The money is so loaned that the church will pay it back practically on its own terms.

BIG DAMAGE SUIT FILED

James Warren Against City of Marion.

THE RESULT OF A DEFECTIVE WALK

Plaintiff Falls Through a Hole and Alleges He Suffers Injuries to His Legs Which Will Render Him a Cripple Permanently—Wants Damages in Sum of $10,300.

James Warren has begun a suit in the court of common pleas against the city of Marion to recover damages in the sum of $10,300 for injuries suffered by falling through a hole in a sidewalk on Uncapher avenue.

Th plaintiff recites that he was passing along the defective, about 9 o'clock on the evening of April 29, 1905, and being without knowledge of the condition of the walks he fell through the hole complained of and was precipitated a distance of four feet. As a result of the accident the plaintiff alleges that he suffered injuries to his legs which will render him a cripple permanently, that he expended $300 in surgeons' and physicians' fees, and that he has been damaged $10,000 additional, for which he asks judgment. Scofield, Durfee & Scofield appear as his attorneys.

In the matter of the Mezger company against Michael Murphy and others in the court of common pleas, the Bindley-McKinniss company has filed an answer and cross-petition in which a small claim is presented

Misses Rose and Libbie Sweitzer of Mansfield are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thew on Uncapher avenue

Bedsprings

Upon the temper of the wire that is used in the making of a spring depends it's service; upon the construction of it depenps the comfort. Upon the dealer who sells the spring depends the price. It's up to you to sleep well at right prices.

Schaffner's

208 & 212 S. Main St.

USE NATURAL ICE

ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED.

Finest quality of planed Lake Ice, free from impurities, harder than manufactured ice and clear as crystal, shipped from Baubee Lake, Michigan.

Best for Drinking Water and Best for Cooling Purposes.

BEFORE CONTRACTING FOR YOUR SUMMER'S ICE, CALL ON

The Consumer's Ice Co., 119 West Center Street. OFFICE—Between B. V. & P. R'ys. Both Phones—253.

Southwest and Prosperity.

GET RICH in the Southwest. We know you can because thousands are already doing so. They have seized upon opportunities, and in developing the natural resources have opened the door of opportunity for others—opened it, mind you, not closed it. Don't wait for Prosperity to come to you. Go to Prosperity. Get into partnership with the Southwest. It is worth a great deal to you to be located in a prosperous, growing country that has not reached the dead level of development.

OPPORTUNITIES. There are many opportunities for small manufacturing, industries of various kinds, mechanics, merchants, farmers and stock-raisers. The best of them along the lines of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC and Kindred Lines of the Southwest Our folders, New Eldorado and others, are free for the asking.

THE CLIMATE of the Southwest is mild and pleasant, the soil rich, and the markets better than most sections of the North The earning capacity of the land is greater, the earning capacity for each man is greater, whether farmer, mechanic and tradesman. Nowhere in the world is there such an opportunity for men who wish to improve their condition.

HOW WE CAN HELP. The Southern Pacific has no lands for sale, but they are deeply interested in having a desirable class of people to locate tributary to their lines. To do this an expensive land and emmigration department is maintained to give true and complete information about all such openings. Tell us what you are looking for and we will give you complete data, amount of capital needed, and prices of land.

LOW RATES. To enable you to prove all this true by making a personal visit to the Southwest, the Railroads of the Southwest are making a very low Homeseekers rate twice each month—the 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Write for rates and dates.

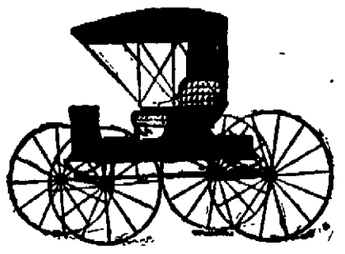
ACT AT ONCE. First come, first served. Thousands are taking advantage of these opportunities; why not you? No trouble to answer questions. WRITE TODAY.

W. V. SMITH,

LAND AND IMMIGRATION AGENT,

Southern Pacific Railway. UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO.

Own a New Buggy



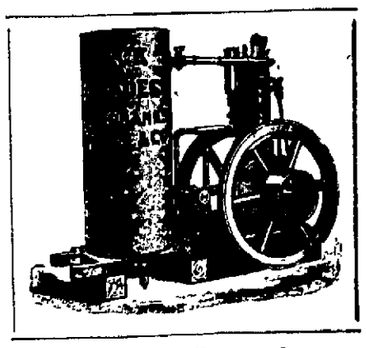
Put aside the old rig, come in and see what a stylish vehicle you can buy for $47.50 to $140.00.

T. F. Lundergan

Where Do You Buy Your Chicken Feed.

Try your next order here, some people say our sacks are the largest. Delivered anywhere.

The Ohio Milling and Elevator Co.



No farm is complete without a good gasoline engine.

It will run when the wind mill stands still.

The Fairbanks-Morse Jack of All Trades is just the engine for the farm.

DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY of operation, are the points of success of the Fairbanks-Morse engine. 50,000 of these engines now in use.

Call in and let us show you how easily they are operated.

KLING & WILSON.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OUR SILK INDUSTRY.

Past and Present Features of Its Growth.

FRANCE AMERICA'S ONLY RIVAL.

In Manufacturing Silk We Hold Second Place in the World, and Importations Are Rapidly Declining. Annual Output of American Mills Now Exceeds $100,000,000 in Value.

Recently issued government statistics show that the United States is the second silk manufacturing nation in the world, France being its only rival, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post. It is a far cry from 1609, when James I. failed in an endeavor to introduce silk culture into the American colonies, to the present day, with the annual output of American mills aggregating $107,250,000, but in these three centuries this particular industry has kept pace with the development of the country. James I. made another effort at introducing the silk industry into the colonies in 1619, and this time with somewhat greater success, but until the close of the Revolutionary war it languished in spite of royal and colonial bounties. Connecticut took it up in 1783, and the industry had an uncertain and not very promising career from that time until after the middle of the last century. California was the last state to pay silk bounties, and it stopped them in 1866.

The importations of silk are rapidly declining. American mills supply most of the American demand and are competing with France and southern European countries, and also with China, Japan and India, for the trade of the rest of the world. Silk was first made in China, and authentic history notes the use of that article there as early as the year 2640 B. C.

China guarded the secret of the manufacture jealously, and it was not until the third century of the present era that Japan learned how silk was made. There is a legend that a Japanese royal princess, returning from a visit to China, concealed several cocoons in her hair and afterward taught her countrymen the secret of the industry as she had learned it herself. A little later the industry traveled overland to India, whence it went to Persia and was from that country taken to Greece by Alexander the Great.

The first notice of the silkworm in western literature was made by Aristotle. England first came into contact with the industry through the encouragement of Henry VI., and Louis XI. established it in France. Cortes brought the first silkworms to Mexico two years after his conquest in 1522. Such, in a few words, is the history of this great industry as Uncle Sam's statistics record it.

The development of sericulture in the United States since 1850 has been rapid. There were then sixty-seven silk manufacturing plants, and they had capital aggregating $678,000, employing 1,723 wageworkers, who were paid annually $297,000. The total value of the output in that year was $1,900,000. To make it 300,000 pounds of raw silk were consumed. In 1900 there were 483 silk manufacturing plants in the United States, with an aggregate capital of $81,000,000, employing 65,700 hands and paying them $21,000,000 a year in wages. The value of the output in 1900 was $107,250,000, for which 10,000,000 pounds of raw silk were used, valued at $15,000,000.

In 1830 the imports of silk into the United States amounted to $8,000,000, and by 1850 they had reached $17,500,000. This grew by 1860 to $32,000,000. The total imports in 1900 were $30,000,000. These figures, since 1860, do not include raw silk, but only the finished product. With the exception of France the United States is now the largest importer of Chinese and Japanese raw silk. The United States imported more raw silk from China in 1900 than all Europe except France. The value of spun silk imported into the United States in 1900 was only $2,500,000 as compared with our own output of that year, which was valued at $107,250,000.

Another way of showing the rapid increase of the industry in the United States is this: In 1860 only 13 per cent of the silk used here was home manufactured. This percentage had increased to 38 in 1880 and to 55 in 1890 and to 70 in 1900. The real figure is considerably more than this, because the 30 per cent allowed for imported silks covers not only the cost of the goods at the place of export, but the carriage across the water and the high tariffs collected at the ports of import. Government reports show that 85 per cent of all silk ribbons used in the United States is manufactured there.

This American industry is largely confined to five states—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts in the order named. The capital invested in New Jersey is $29,500,000, in Pennsylvania $21,000,000, in Connecticut $12,000,000, in New York $11,000,000 and in Massachusetts $5,600,000.

Luminous Shrimps.

Luminous shrimps have recently been discovered by the Prince of Monaco in the course of his deep sea fishing in the Mediterranean, says the Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. They live at a depth of from 1,100 to 1,600 fathoms. They are of the size of fine prawns and are studded with small phosphorescent spots. These light their way in the gloom of the deep waters. Unfortunately the lights go out when the shrimps are brought to the surface and are of no use for illuminating an aquarium.

BONES OF POCAHONTAS.

Plan to Bring Them to America If They Can Be Found.

It would be hard to find a schoolboy unfamiliar with the oft told tale of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith. The people of Virginia in celebrating by an exposition the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown have decided to pay honor to the bravery of the Indian princess and if possible bring back her remains from English soil and inter them with proper ceremonies under an imposing monument in the soil of her native Virginia. The question is yet to be settled whether the bones of the Indian heroine can be identified, but in view of the success of Ambassador Porter in finding the body of John Paul Jones in an old Paris cemetery covered with buildings there is confidence that the search for the dust of the beautiful daughter of Chief Powhatan will be similarly rewarded.

Pocahontas, or Matoaka, is supposed to have been born about 1595 and was consequently about twelve years of age

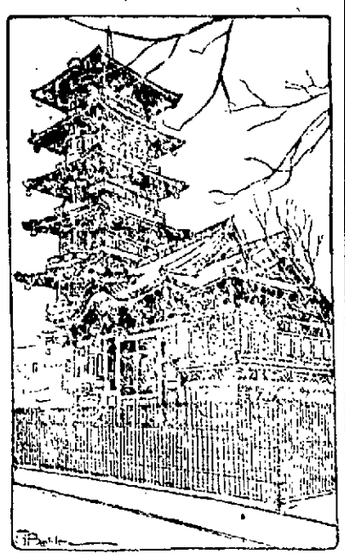
MEDAL OF POCAHONTAS CAST DURING HER VISIT TO LONDON.

when she first saw Captain John Smith. It was the redoubtable captain himself who told the story of her rescue of him from execution by placing her own head upon his when the executioner's club was about to descend. Whether or not Smith embellished the tale in some respects, as certain historians aver, there is no doubt that her services to the Jamestown colonists were such as to entitle her to grateful remembrance. While she was "an honorable captive" at Jamestown in 1613 Master John Rolfe, "a grave, sedate man," sought her hand in marriage. Her love for Captain Smith at first stood in the way, and it was not until news of the captain's death arrived that she yielded to Rolfe's proposal. She had adopted Christianity and was baptized previous to the wedding, taking the name of Rebecca. The baptism is the subject of a famous painting in the rotunda of the national capital. Captain Smith was not dead, and on her visit to England three years afterward she met him and was much affected. Though treated with honor by the English, who accorded her the dignities due a princess, she pined for her native heath. She set sail for America, but died suddenly. The ship turned back, and the homesick Indian maid was laid to rest beneath the chancel of the parish church at Gravesend.

KING LEOPOLD'S PAGODA.

It Will House the Japanese Collection of Belgium's Monarch.

King Leopold of Belgium is a monarch who is noted for his whims and fancies. The king now has the Japanese craze and has been giving his attention to the erection in the royal park



JAPANESE PAGODA IN ROYAL PARK AT BRUSSELS.

at Brussels of a real Japanese pagoda. The main portion of the pagoda formed one of the attractions of the Japanese section at the Paris exposition of 1900. At the close of the fair King Leopold bought this feature and in re-erecting it on the royal estates made what he considers improvements on the original pagoda.

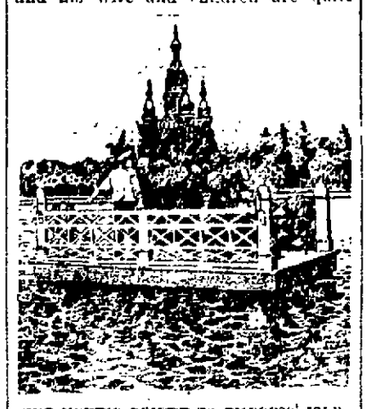
The structure has five stories, and the king decided to solve the stair climbing problem by putting in an elevator, or "lift," as they call it in Europe. He has also equipped the whole structure with electric lamps within and without, so that it is a strange combination of the ancient and modern. Ever since he decided to purchase his majesty has been collecting fine beautiful things of all sorts from Japan with which to decorate the interior.

The grand entrance in the pavilion of the pagoda is lighted by stained glass windows of exquisite workmanship executed in Paris from designs by the best Japanese artists. On the king's death the pagoda will become the property of the nation.

A MOVING BRIDGE.

Novel Feature in the Grounds of Peterhof Palace.

The czar of Russia has so many palaces that he could keep busy all the time moving from one to another. The Peterhof palace is a magnificent suburban residence where the emperor and his wife and children are quite



THE MOVING BRIDGE TO EMPRESS' ISLE.

fond of living. One of its novel features is to be seen on a lake in the imperial grounds and consists of a ferryboat in the form of a bridge, which is used in making the passage between the palace gardens and the fairylike spot known as the Empress' Isle. The grounds of the palace were designed in imitation of the park around the palace of Versailles.

A GAY GRAND DUCHESS.

Lively Woman Who May Be Mother-in-law to Future German Ruler.

All is not going as smoothly as it might in respect to the preparations for the marriage of the German crown prince to the Grand Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The friction that has arisen is due in part to the waywardness and independence of the mother of the duchess, the gay Anastasia, widow of the late Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and granddaughter of Czar Nicholas I. It

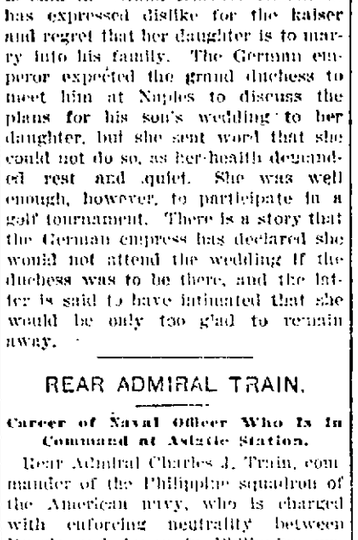
GRAND DUCHESS ANASTASIA.

is said the Grand Duchess Anastasia has expressed dislike for the kaiser and regret that her daughter is to marry into his family. The German emperor expected the grand duchess to meet him at Naples to discuss the plans for his son's wedding to her daughter, but she sent word that she could not do so, as her health demanded rest and quiet. She was well enough, however, to participate in a golf tournament. There is a story that the German empress has declared she would not attend the wedding if the duchess was to be there, and the latter is said to have intimated that she would be only too glad to remain away.

REAR ADMIRAL TRAIN.

Career of Naval Officer Who Is In Command at Asiatic Station.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of the Philippine squadron of the American navy, who is charged with enforcing neutrality between Russia and Japan in Philippine waters, has a reputation as a cool and able commander. His naval service embraces over forty years. He was born in Massachusetts, appointed to the navy in 1861 and was at the Annapolis Naval academy from 1861 to



REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES J. TRAIN.

1864. Upon leaving the academy he won steady promotion until in the year 1885 he became a commander.

The Spanish war gave him opportunity to do distinguished service, and at its close he was made a captain. He was recently promoted to the rank of rear admiral. During the Spanish war he commanded the auxiliary cruiser Prairie of the north Atlantic patrol squadron. He has since commanded the Puritan and the Massachusetts.

Love's Last Request.

PROUD maiden, I ask no returning
Of such little gifts as I sent;
The letters are fittest for burning,
Not meaning the thing that they meant.

The gloves and the scent and the brooches,
The sweetmeats, the small vinaigrette,
I leave with unuttered reproaches
For you to recall or forget.

There's a pouch that you broidered and brought me—
If you wish I'll return it to you.
And a box of cigars that you bought me—
I only ask you to smoke a few.

The words I will gladly surrender—
They'll do for some other sad swain—
But the poems I sent you, the tender,
Sweet sonnets—I want them again.

You remember the ode true and simple
Addressed to your firm little nose?
And the sonnet induced by a dimple
And the rondeau I sent with a rose?

You remember the dainty effusion
That said I would die at your feet?
It may have been all a delusion,
But I think the expression was neat.

I haven't a copy, and therefore
I hope you will kindly restore
These things you no longer will care for,
Because I may use them once more.

I soon may again be affected
To utter emotions in rhyme,
And really I can't be expected
To pen a new poem each time.

—Punch.

The Hit of the Season.

Who did it?
—London Sketch.

Hopeless.

"Why are you so sad, Alice?" her mother asked.

"I've decided not to keep company with Mr. Jonesby any more."

"Dear me! Have you heard anything about him?"

"No. But last night when I said I wished that I was a man he merely asked me why instead of getting excited and saying that life would be hateful to him if I had not been born a girl."—Chicago Record-Herald.

It Always Does.

"And then, sir," said the man in the street car who was talking to a fellow passenger—"and then something happened to attract my attention."

"I'll bet I know what it was," replied the other.

"You can't possibly guess."

"But I think I can. A woman entered the car by the front door and left it wide open, as usual. It never fails."—Chicago News.

Warm Times Ahead.

"Did you take the note home which I gave you?" asked the music teacher.

"Yes, ma'am," answered little Essie.

"Did your mamma give you a good talking to for neglecting your studies?"

"No, ma'am. She compared the writing with a letter she found in papa's pocket and then said she was coming down here tomorrow and clean up."—Detroit Tribune.

Chaining a Beauty.

Jinks—Everybody predicted that Hardhead would have trouble after he married that vain beauty, but she never leaves her home unless he is with her. How does he manage?

Winks—He filled the house with mirrors.—New York Weekly.

His War Record.

"I was in charge of a squad of men several times during the war."

"Commanding them on some special detail, eh?"

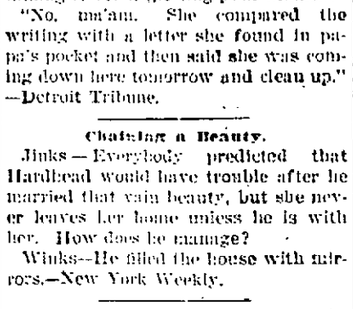
"No; I was being taken by them to the guardhouse."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Not to Be Squelched.

Hetty—You only twenty-five! Well, Carrie, I suppose it is rude in me, but really you look a good deal older than that.

Carrie—Of course! I come of an old family, don't you know.—Boston Transcript.

Keeps His Secret.



"My son, don't you know that your wild career is a disgrace to your father?"

"Don't you worry. I don't let anybody know you're my father"—New York World.

Just a Supposition.

Willie—Pa, why do they call a woman a man's helpmeet?

Pa—I suppose it is because when a man thinks of marrying the woman meets him halfway.—Boston Transcript.

A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

Henry Clay Frick and His Remarkable Career.

Henry Clay Frick, whose name has figured in print recently in connection with the controversy in the Equitable Life Assurance society, is one of the most powerful of American "captains of industry." Mr. Frick is chairman of the investigating committee appointed to examine the matters in dispute between officers of the Equitable and has been spoken of as a possible successor of James W. Alexander as president of the society. It is said, too, that Mr. Frick aspires to public office in which to win distinction as a statesman.

The first time that the general public knew there was such a man as Henry C. Frick was when in the midst of the excitement of the great Homestead strike of 1892 the New York anarchist, Alexander Bergman, attempted to assassinate him. The wounds received came near finishing his career, but will

HENRY CLAY FRICK.

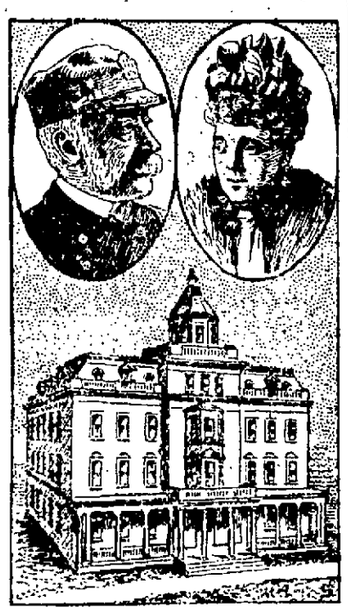
power and constitution pulled him through. Mr. Frick was born in West Overton, Pa., in 1849 and was educated at the common schools and academies of his native place, going to work as a clerk when sixteen. Soon after he had attained his majority he and two other young men scraped up enough money between them to buy 308 acres of land and fifty coke ovens. Mr. Frick gradually won success in the coke business, and this in later years brought him in connection with Andrew Carnegie, and he soon became a powerful factor in the Carnegie Steel company. It is generally believed that his genius for organization was chiefly responsible for the magical growth in the power and profits of this industry in recent years.

It is related that when Bergman made his attempt on the life of Mr. Frick a deputy sheriff who had seized the anarchist put a pistol at the latter's head and said, "Shall I kill him, Mr. Frick?" The ironmaster replied in a gentle voice: "No, don't kill him. Raise his head and let me see his face."

STERN, BUT BRAVE.

Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla and Vallejo's Clubhouse For Jackies.

The generosity of Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla in donating his Spanish war prize money toward securing the clubhouse for Jack tars opened not long since at Vallejo, Cal., has won him friends among the enlisted men of the navy despite his reputation as a stern disciplinarian on shipboard. The admiral enhanced his fame as a fighter



REAR ADMIRAL B. H. MCCALLA, MRS. MCCALLA AND NAVAL CLUBHOUSE.

in 1900, when he commanded the American marines who participated in the gallant rescue of the foreign legations besieged in the city of Peking. He was wounded three times while leading his men in encounters with Boxers and Chinese regulars, but he never left the firing line.

Admiral McCalla was born in Camden, N. J., in 1844, and appointed to the navy in 1861, entering the Annapolis Naval academy. He saw some active service during the civil war and rose afterward through various grades to the rear admiral's rank. In 1875 he married Miss Elizabeth H. Sargent of Boston. She has done much to help the condition of the sailors of the navy. Her interest in them and the admiral's generosity were responsible for the erection of the naval clubhouse.

Fifteen years ago Admiral McCalla was court martialed on charges of cruelty to his men. He was sentenced to suspension from the navy for three years. Since his restoration to duty his gallant conduct and his generosity have done much to reinstate him in the good opinion of the public.

Why He Was Not In a Happy Frame of Mind

LYSANDER HEMENWAY was not in a happy frame of mind. Any one could have seen that. His friend Farnham saw it and, going over to him, asked,

"What's the matter, old man? Any of the children sick?"

"No," Hemenway replied; "the little ones are all well. Sometimes I almost wish they were not as strong as they happen to be. You, Bob, don't know how a little sickness helps through now and then. But I wasn't thinking of the children. Thank heaven, I've always been able to keep them well clothed and well fed, and I guess any man who can do that has no cause to raise a serious howl. No, I'll tell you what's the matter. For the past three or four years my wife's been urging me to strike for a raise of salary. Well, I've never blamed her for wanting me to make more money than I've been getting, but I've always felt that if my employers thought I was worth more to them than they were paying me they'd give me an increase without being asked to do it. My wife couldn't see it that way, though, and kept dinging away and dinging away until she got me desperate, so just before the beginning of the new year I decided to spunk up and ask for more money."

He stopped and drew a long, sad sigh.

"I know, poor, timid, old man," his friend urged. "There's no use letting yourself be floored in this way. Brace up. You're still good for twenty years of hard work, and you can catch on somewhere in spite of the fact that you've got gray hairs above your ears. I'll do what I can to"—

"Say, what are you talking about? I didn't get fired. They gave me a raise of $5 a week and pretended to be glad to do it. The trouble is that my wife now wakes me up at night to be scolded for the amount I've lost by not asking for the advance when she first suggested it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Further Breach.

The bride returns for the second time to the home of her parents.

"Why, daughter," exclaimed her mother, "what does this mean?"

"Mamma, I—I—am ho-home to st-stay."

"Home to stay! Why, you came home yesterday after a quarrel with Henry and then returned this morning after he had telephoned that he was willing to make it all up."

"Ye-yes, but when we had agreed to forget it and forgive each other and never to quarrel again we—we—we go-got—boo hoo—into an argument over which forgave the other first!"—Chicago Tribune.

His Write of Way.

"That man has a perfect right to dictate to his wife."

"How so?"

"Oh, he married his stenographer!"—Princeton Tiger.

Worm Turns.

"Five years ago tonight, Henry," remarked Mrs. Peck, who happened to be in a reminiscent mood, "you asked me to say the one little word that would make you happy for life."

"Yes," rejoined Henry, with a sigh long drawn out, "and, womanlike, you had to go and say the wrong word."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Gentle Knock.

"Please, sir," pleaded the beggar, "I'd like to get a square meal. I"—

"Here, poor fellow," said Kloseman; "here's a penny for you."

"Oh, thank you, sir; but, pardon me, you haven't got a dyspepsia tablet about you, have you? I always suffer when I overeat."—Boston Globe.

An Afflicted Man.

First Doctor—No, this isn't a case of St. Vitus dance.

Assistant—Then what's the matter with this man?

First Doctor—He has whiz wagon twitch from dodging autos.—Detroit Free Press.

She Got Even.

Miss Pretty (with scathing sarcasm)—You seem to prefer the company of youths much younger than yourself.

Miss Beauti (with cutting severity)—Yes; I am not so anxious to marry as some girls I know.—New York Weekly.

Like Mother, Like Son.

Mother—When you are through playing, Tommy, put your toys away. I don't like to do it every time you are tired.

Tommy—You are just like me in that respect, mamma.—New York Press.

A Natural Mistake.

Mr. Dobbs—Is Ethel playing one of her new classical pieces?

Mrs. Dobbs—No; that isn't Ethel playing. The piano man is tuning the piano.—Brooklyn Life.

Sheriff's Sale

Irene Scranton vs. John J. Burdge, et al.

In court of common pleas, Marion county, Ohio. Case No. 11185. By virtue of order of sale in partition issued out of the court of common pleas of Marion county, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house in Marion county, Ohio, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1905, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the villages of La Rue and the city of Marion, county of Marion and state of Ohio, to-wit:

Being lots numbers one hundred and thirty-two (132) and one hundred and thirty-three (133) in Marsh's First addition to La Rue, Ohio, as shown on the recorded plat thereof. Also situated in the city of Marion, county of Marion, and state of Ohio, and known as being lots numbers thirty-six hundred and fifty-seven (3657), thirty-six hundred and sixty (3660), thirty-six hundred and sixty-one (3661), thirty-six hundred and sixty-four (3664), thirty-six hundred and sixty-five (3665) and thirty-six hundred and sixty-eight (3668) in Patten and Burdges addition to Marion, Ohio, as shown on the recorded plat thereof.

Appraised at, lot No. 133 at $150.00, lot No. 132 at $150.00, lot No. 3657 at $1200.00, lot No. 3660 at $400.00, lot No. 3661 at $300.00, lot No. 3664 at $300.00, lot No. 3665 at $200.00, and lot No. 3668 at $200.00.

Said sale to be made on the following terms: One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold and to bear interest from the day of sale, payable annually.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1905.

PETER C. SELLS, Sheriff.
J. M. DAVIDSON, Deputy.
4-wk-f-t5

Honest.

Seedy—Some people are always howling for more, no matter how much they have. Don't you think you'd be satisfied with enough?

Greedy—Don't know. I've never had enough.—Detroit Free Press.

Limb Exercise.

Exercise is the best possible method of enlarging the legs. Long walks will soon produce results. A gymnastic feat which is said to be a certain enlarger for the lower limbs is to stand on one foot and, with the other leg held out as nearly at a right angle to the body as possible, try to touch the knee to the floor.

Local Time Card

ERIE RAILROAD

UNION DEPOT.

EASTBOUND.

*No. 10.	Chautauqua Ex..	12:20 am
*No. 8,	Atlantic Ex.....	5:32 am
*No. 4,	Vestibule Limit'd	6:33 pm
*No. 16	Accommodation .	12:40 pm
†No. 22,	arrives	10:00 am

C. AND E. DIVISION.

*No. 9,	Chicago Express.	12:20 am
*No. 3,	Vestibuled Ltd..	10:34 am
†No. 21	.....	7:00 am
‡No. 13	.....	3:30 pm
*No. 7	.....	11:10 pm

SOUTHBOUND, CIN. DIVISION.

*No. 9,	Cincinnati Ex...	1:00 am
*No. 3,	Vestibuled Ltd..	10:39 am
‡No. 13	.....	3:30 pm
No. 57,	Monday only ...	4:00 pm

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

15 daily accommodation 9:50 a. m., between Kent and Marion.

Effective June 25, 1905.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

UNION DEPOT.

Westbound.

No. 11	.....	*5:55 am
No. 3	.....	x7:45 am
No. 19	.....	*9:56 am
No. 29	.....	*2:00 pm
No. 43	.....	*7:30 pm
No. 5	.....	x4:40 pm
Local freight	.....	x11:45 am

Eastbound.

No. 36	.....	*10:48 am
No. 46	.....	*12:17 N
No. 10	.....	x5:30 pm
No. 16	.....	*7:25 pm
No. 18	.....	*11:34 pm
Local freight	.....	x3:30 pm

* Daily. x daily except Sunday.

Effective June 18, 1905.

Hocking Valley

UNION STATION TIME CARD.

Northbound.	Southbound.
No. 31. 6:30 am	*No. 30. 5:50 am
*No. 33. 10:15 am	*No. 38. 7:20 am
*No. 35. 4:20 pm	*No. 32. 10:15 am
*No. 37. 10:50 pm	No. 34. 1:34 pm
*No. 39. 6:10 pm	*No. 36. 7:15 pm

* Daily.

No. 38 starts from Marion.

No. 39 stops at Marion.

No. 39 will leave Columbus 6 p. m. on Sundays.

Effective Sunday, April 30, 1905.

Pennsylvania Lines.

PASSENGER TRAINS

By Central Standard Time

SOUTH.	†441 A.M.	†143 A.M.	†445 P.M.	§463 P.M.	§465 P.M.
Lv. Sandusky	5:55	10:30	5:30	6:00	6:30
Bellevue	6:25	10:57	6:00	6:28	7:00
Bucyrus	7:30	11:55	7:05	7:31	8:14
Marion	8:06	12:30	7:42	8:03	8:50
Delaware	8:43	1:16	8:20	8:40	9:29
Ar. Columbus	9:30	1:55	9:00	9:25	10:15

NORTH.	†440 A.M.	†412 M.	†444 P.M.	§460 A.M.	§462 A.M.	§464 P.M.
Lv. Columbus	6:30	12:00	5:30	6:20	6:19	7:00
Delaware	7:12	12:39	6:20	7:03	7:25	7:49
Marion	7:49	1:20	7:00	7:46	8:06	8:30
Bucyrus	8:20	1:50	7:35	8:19	8:40	9:05
Bellevue	9:32	2:52	8:40	9:19	9:53	10:15
Ar. Sandusky	10:00	3:18	9:10	9:45	10:25	10:40

†Daily. rDaily Ex. Sunday. §Sunday Only.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to SAMUEL MOODY, General Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

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CARNEGIE GIFT PRAISED

Educators' Views on His Fund For College Professors.

SCHURMAN CALLS IT MAGNIFICENT

Cornell University President Says Nothing Better Could Have Been Done For Higher Education—"Most Significant Step," Says Dr. Harper of Chicago—A Canadian's Opinion.

Presidents and professors of leading colleges in various parts of the United States and Canada recently expressed these opinions concerning Andrew Carnegie's deed of gift of $10,000,000 to be used in providing annuities for superannuated college professors and instructors, says the New York Tribune:

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell university: "It is a magnificent gift, bespeaking at once a sympathetic and generous heart and a wise and statesmanlike head.

"Nothing better, nothing else so good, could have been done even with $10,000,000 for the cause of higher education in America. Hitherto the professors in our colleges and universities were in old age either turned out upon a cold world or retained to teach students in spite of physical and mental decline, the first course being an injustice to them, the second an injustice to their students. Their salaries are too small to make saving to any considerable extent possible. Mr. Carnegie's gift will provide them in old age with an assured livelihood and relieve them of anxieties which have hitherto been acute and distressing. But this is not all. In consequence of Mr. Carnegie's gift professorships become more attractive positions than ever before, and men who enter on the teaching career will have a strong additional inducement to remain in it.

"Finally, in an age of stupendous material achievements in which Mr. Carnegie himself has been one of the world's foremost leaders, his gift is a triumph for spiritual civilization. It will make for the exaltation of letters, science and the things for the mind, of which our colleges and universities are the organs and our professors the ministers at the altars, and consequently Mr. Carnegie deserves not only the thanks of American professors, but the cordial gratitude of the American people."

President W. R. Harper of Chicago university: "This is one of the most significant steps in the interests of higher education in the last twenty-five years. It will give the college professors a position of dignity greater than ever before. No class of men more richly deserve appreciation of this kind than the professors."

President Henry S. Pritchett of Massachusetts Institute of Technology: "I regard Mr. Carnegie's gift as one of the most important and far reaching ever made to education. It will establish upon broad and general lines a system of pensions in a sufficiently large number of American institutions to insure its general adoption as a part of the administration of our higher institutions of learning. This will go far to give dignity and security to the calling of the professor."

President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown university: "Mr. Carnegie's interest in American colleges is very gratifying. I only hope that Mr. Carnegie's agents will consider whether it might not be well to distribute the available fund among the different institutions whose professors are to derive benefit from it rather than to hold the lump sum under a board of independent trustees. It might be that a retired professor who would be eligible under the terms of the gift would feel much more like accepting the allowance allotted him from the institution to which he has devoted his best days rather than from a board of trustees with whom he has nothing in common."

President L. Clark Seelye of Smith college at Northampton, Mass.: "It will be of incalculable benefit to the colleges. No gift has been made to colleges in general which will prove of such great value. It will make the profession more honorable and at the same time will attract and retain in the profession those who are best qualified to instruct in the higher institutions."

Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of New York university: "From my more than twenty years' study of the history of New York university I have found it the unanimous judgment of the corporation that pensions should be given, even when there was no surplus revenue from which to support them, though there may be an annual deficit. Very recently I made an appeal to graduates of New York university for an endowment of a pension fund. Vice Chancellor Eugene Stevenson of New Jersey, who is the president of our general alumni association, has offered to be one of ten graduates to give each $2,500 for this object. Mr. Carnegie's benefaction will enable Vice Chancellor Stevenson and his friends to bestow their gifts on some other worthy object.

"If Mr. Carnegie wanted to do a work that would comprehend every foundation for higher education that depends on private liberality I doubt whether he could have devised a wiser plan. Administered in a broad, impartial, just and continental spirit, it will be an immortal boon to higher education in America."

Chancellor S. B. McCormick of the Western University of Pennsylvania: "There is no profession in the world more in need or more deserving of some aid of this kind than professors and instructors at schools. I think Mr Carnegie has done a very wise thing in donating this money."

President Hadley of Yale: "It is an exceedingly valuable gift, of whose uses we shall know more in the future than we do now."

President Samuel Plants of Lawrence university at Appleton, Wis.: "The gift of Mr. Carnegie will be a great help to those temporarily disabled who have not been able to save money to meet emergencies and will relieve many men in old age whose lives have been a financial sacrifice to the cause of learning. Many professors in western and southern colleges receive from $1,000 to $1,200 a year and cannot possibly save against a day of adversity."

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard university: "Unquestionably it is a very valuable benefaction to the cause of education."

Dr. William Peterson, principal of McGill university at Montreal, whom Carnegie has designated as one of the members of the first board of trustees that will have charge of the philanthropist's gift: "It must not be forgotten that those who have been good friends of McGill in the past did not fail to remember this feature of the university's needs. Lord Strathcona, Sir William MacDonald and the late John Henry Molson were ten years ahead of Carnegie in recognizing our needs in this respect. They each gave $50,000 toward a superannuation fund, which, however, is only available in arts and applied science. So that, while this magnificent endowment eclipses the existing McGill endowment and is unrestricted in that it includes medicine and law and may possibly take in the new agricultural college at St. Ann's, it is only just to recognize that local philanthropists took steps to supply a similar need over a decade ago."

FUNSTON'S NARROW ESCAPE

Fitz-Hugh Lee Tells How He Nearly Shot Kansas General.

General Fitz-Hugh Lee, who appeared before the Connecticut general assembly at Hartford recently in behalf of an appropriation for the Jamestown exposition, said that while consul at Havana he came near killing General Frederick Funston of Kansas, believing him to be bent upon assassination, says a Hartford special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Just before the Maine was blown up General Lee received many threats that he would be killed and was in daily fear of his life. Soon after being warned of a plot to slay him the American consul got one of the worst scares in his life.

He was alone in his office when the door opened and one of the worst looking faces he had ever seen looked in at him. The man had long hair, unkempt beard and a gaunt appearance. His hat was full of holes, shoes about all gone, and he had no clothing apparently but a linen duster. He approached General Lee cautiously, and the latter instinctively grasped his revolver. "If that fellow had once put his hand under his duster I am positive I would have shot him without waiting for a word," said General Lee.

"I was satisfied he had been hired to come and kill me. When he approached to a speaking distance he astonished me by asking in good English if I was General Lee. I told him I was and asked him who he was. He said he belonged to the Cuban army, was General Gomez's chief of artillery and wanted to go back to the United States.

"He said he was from Kansas and had enough of the Cubans. I told him he was taking his life in his hands by coming into the Spanish lines, and if he was caught they would make quick work of him as a spy.

"He said he didn't care. I was satisfied he was telling the truth and sent him out for a bath and hair cut. When he came back in a new suit of clothes you wouldn't have recognized him as the same man. I got him aboard a steamer the next day without arousing any suspicion. He landed safely in the United States. That man was General Funston, who captured Aguinaldo."

Bounties For Sharks.

For every shark captured in the Adriatic sea fishermen are to receive bounties ranging from $2 to $200, according to the variety and size of the fish.

Indiana's War on Cigarettes.

"What is the dead march sounding for?" said Author on Parade.
"The cigarette, the cigarette," the Hoosier poet said.
"And what about the cigarette?" said Author on Parade.
"The legislature knocked it out," the Hoosier poet said.
"The dainty corn husk wrappers they are burning left and right,
The fragrant corn silk fillers are ablaze in bonfires bright;
There aren't many dope sticks in the whole broad state tonight,
And the few that's left will vanish in the morning."

"What are the writers now to do?" said Author on Parade.
"We'll have to try the corncob pipe," the Hoosier poet said.
"I cannot smoke a horrid pipe," said Author on Parade.
"Then you must smoke cigars or chew," the Hoosier poet said
"For the cigarettes are going; we must chase 'em to the woods;
They're pinching every fellow who is captured with the goods;
The coffin nails are going—we can paste that in our hoods—
And the few that's left will vanish in the morning."

"What's that so black against the sun?" said Author on Parade.
"The smoke of stogies and cheroots," the Hoosier poet said.
"We'll lose our inspiration now," said Author on Parade.
"We'll have to smoke another brand," the Hoosier poet said.
"While writing future novels we'll have to bear in mind
The hero in his smoking room, no matter how refined,
Must never, never roll a pill, but like some common hind
Have his little pipe of baccy in the morning."

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Christmas Chef

By FRANK H. SWEET

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"Did you get one, John?"

Mrs. Botsford spoke eagerly, almost hysterically. Her husband drew off his gloves slowly.

"Why, yes; I brought one up, Julia, of course. I sent her round to the kitchen entrance."

"Can she cook?"

"She is neat and very nice looking," Mr. Botsford temporized defensively. "She says she can do every kind of housework from up garrent to down cellar. And she seems to be strong and willing."

"But can she cook—fancy dishes, I mean?"

Mr. Botsford looked embarrassed.

"Well, you see, she was brought up on a farm," he explained, "and hasn't had much chance at such things. She says, however, that she had quite a reputation at home for plain, wholesome cooking, and she is willing to learn. I told her what you wanted."

Mrs. Botsford dropped upon a stool, her eyes filling.

"Oh, John!" she ejaculated. "It's 11 o'clock now, and Cousin Edward's fiancee is coming at 3 o'clock to stay until Saturday, and she and Edward and some of her people will be here for Christmas dinner tomorrow, and you know I have never seen the girl nor any of them. We must have things nice. The girl's worth a clear million in her own right. Oh, John, why need our cook get sick at such a time, and"—Mrs. Botsford was becoming incoherent and seemed to recognize the fact herself, for she stopped suddenly. But John nodded comprehendingly.

"I see," he said. "But what else could I do? There's a corner on servants, especially cooks, at this season. The only suggestion of one besides Sarah was a ten dollar a day chef who commences on a regular job Monday. Of course you don't want a chef for two days."

Mrs. Botsford sprang to her feet, her face suddenly radiant.

"The very thing!" she cried. "He can do the art work and your cook the plain dishes. A chef will be so—so chic, and, you know, Miss Lenox has been used to everything. He—a chef is he, isn't it, John?"

"Why, yes, I suppose so. That has always been my impression, though I don't suppose there is any law against

"YOU DON'T KNOW HOW GLAD I AM TO SEE YOU."

a girl filling the position. The manager did not state in this case, only that a chef could be had for two days."

"Well, it's he, of course. Now, hurry to the telephone, please, before some one else gets him."

She waited until her husband returned from the telephone, nodding:

"Says the chef will be up at 1 o'clock sharp, Julia. Now I'll go downtown and order the Christmas trimmings and things."

At 1 o'clock sharp Mrs. Botsford was at the window, expectant, anxious. But exactly as the clock struck a cab rolled up to the door and a girl alighted. Mrs. Botsford's countenance fell a little, but rose as the girl, with a quick glance around, opened the small gate and went toward the side entrance. It was the chef, though but a girl. And the fact of her coming in a cab and being well dressed was significant of the $10 a day.

Mrs. Botsford did not wait for the chamber girl to answer the bell, but hurried to the side entrance. The occasion was too momentous for ceremony. As she threw open the door the girl was bending over a fine clump of late chrysanthemums that were smiling daringly into the very teeth of winter. Mrs. Botsford's heart warmed toward her instantly. She loved flowers, and a girl who could bend over flowers with that look on her face was not an ordinary workman, but an artist. As the girl looked up, smiled, nodded and then came forward, Mrs. Botsford almost caught her in her arms.

"Oh, my dear," she cried, without giving the chef an opportunity to speak, "you don't know how glad I am to see you. I will take you right into the kitchen, and Sarah will show you where everything is. I am so glad. I shall not make a suggestion, for I see you are perfectly capable and can do best in your own way. Only do make it just as—as comprehensive as you can. Miss Lenox is accustomed to everything, and—and I want to make her like me so much and to please Edward."

She had been hurrying the chef through the hall toward the kitchen, half laughing, half crying, but wholly joyous and anticipative. At the door, to her surprise and almost consternation, the chef suddenly bent forward, pressing a light kiss upon her forehead.

"If you are as nice to Miss Lenox as you are to me," she smiled, "I think she will like you. Now you may leave me in charge. I will do the best I can."

Mrs. Botsford returned to the drawing room, rubbing her forehead thoughtfully.

"What's the matter, Julia," her husband asked, "another headache?"

"N-no," doubtfully. "That's where the chef kissed me. I never had a girl kiss me as soon before. But I don't care, if only she diffuses her artist soul through the cooking. She has an artist soul, John. I saw it in her eyes."

At 3 o'clock she was again at the window, but there was no carriage in sight. Two minutes later the telephone rang. She did not call Mr. Botsford this time, but went to the telephone herself.

"What's that you say?" she questioned presently, leaning forward as though in that attitude she could make the receiver at her ear more intelligible. "Can't come? Why, that's too bad! But you will be here tomorrow, of course? What? Will send note. Yes. Well, come just as early as you can."

An hour later the note came. Mrs. Botsford read it with a perplexed face, then passed it to her husband.

"I didn't know she spelled her name that way, John," she said, "though of course we never saw it spelled out. One can never tell much from pronunciation. And—and I'm afraid she's not so well educated as we thought. She comes from the west, you know, and lots of families get rich quickly out there. And, of course, a lover's opinion isn't always reliable. Poor Edward!"

Mr. Botsford nodded vaguely and opened the note, which read:

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Botsford—Sorry I cannot come according to agreement. Imperative summons elsewhere. Will see you tomorrow. Faithfully, etc.,

M. LEIKNOCKS.

"Rather abrupt for good form, isn't it?" queried Mr. Botsford. "And doesn't there seem a suggestion of Polish among the ancestors, or is it German or Irish? The combination might masquerade almost any nationality that's foreign. But never mind, Julia. We must be as nice to her as we can for Edward's sake."

At 9 o'clock that night, after the palms and mistletoe and holly had arrived and been arranged in the various rooms to their satisfaction, Sarah suddenly burst upon them with face full of consternation.

"The chef!" she gasped. "Didn't ye say she was goin' to stay tomorry an' the next day?"

"Certainly. Why?"

"Because she's gone—left entirely. I was at the range, watchin' the turkey, an' she come in with her hat on an' said that everything was all ready, so I could attend to it now. An' she left this note for ye."

"But why did she go?" gasped Mrs. Botsford. "I thought"—

"She said everything was all ready," Sarah repeated stolidly, "an' that I could attend to it now. There," as a clear car tinkle sounded outside, "that's her car startin' now. She said she wanted to catch the 9 o'clock."

Mrs. Botsford opened the note with trembling fingers. As she read she frowned, looked mortified, laughed and finally passed the note to her husband, with shining eyes. "She's all right," was her only comment.

The note read:

Dear Mrs. Botsford—You really must forgive me. I had an errand downtown, and so called at your house an hour earlier than I intended, thinking I would stop there awhile, and then perhaps you and I would do the errand together. A sight of your lovely chrysanthemums drew me straight through the gate to the side entrance; then you opened the door, and some way we drifted into the kitchen before I quite realized what I was doing. Then your straits and a remembrance of former triumphs conspired to do the rest. I really do love cooking and have taken a lot of courses in special things. I think I have excelled myself this time and believe you will be satisfied with the result. Sarah and the chamber girl can manage the rest very nicely. I shall do my errand now and will stay with my aunt at the Marlborough tonight. It will be more convenient. You may expect us quite early tomorrow morning. Lovingly, MARGUERITE LENOX.

Red and Green Snow.

At various times it is recorded that there has been "blood on the face of the moon." Some old chronicles tell of showers of blood, which, however, are not well authenticated. The "bloody snow," on the other hand, is an actual thing. Snow is sometimes found in polar and Alpine regions, where it lies unmelted from year to year, and the annual fall is small, colored red by the presence of innumerable small red plants. In its native state the plant consists of brilliant red globules on a gelatinous mass. Red snow was observed by the ancients, a passage in Aristotle referring to it, but it attracted little or no attention until 1760, when Saussure observed it in the Alps and concluded that it was due to the pollen of a plant. It was also noticed by the arctic expedition under Captain Ross on Baffin's bay shore, on a range of cliffs, the red color penetrating to the depth of twelve feet. Less frequent is a green growth of snow.

Just imagine these rich colors decorating the landscape near our large cities! Country house parties would have a new attraction which would appeal to the artistic and aesthetic sense.

MEMORIAL TO SOLDIER DEAD

How Veterans Will Honor Blue and Gray at Vicksburg.

RESTORING GREAT BATTLEFIELD.

Historic Ground Will Be a Novel Park, Writes William E. Curtis. Guns Mounted Just as They Were in 1863—River Batteries Held by Confederates Being Restored.

The battleground of Vicksburg is being made into a historical object lesson, says William E. Curtis, the Chicago Record-Herald's correspondent, writing from Vicksburg, Miss. Within a few years, as soon as the plans of the commissioners are completed and the improvements have had time to mellow and ripen, it will be one of the most significant, as it is now one of the most novel, parks in the world. There has been a soldiers' cemetery at Vicksburg ever since the war, situated where the right of Sherman's line stood during the siege, and bodies of Union dead have been brought from the battlefields all over the state and from across the river to lie with those of their comrades until they now number 16,600, more than half of them nameless and unknown.

Near the entrance of the cemetery is a marble shaft about ten feet high and badly chipped, which was originally erected at the site of the final conference between General Grant and General Pemberton, July 4, 1863, at which the terms of the surrender were arranged. It was removed to the cemetery because it was being destroyed by vandals, who chipped off pieces of marble for souvenirs. A cannon was put up in its place.

The Vicksburg battleground covers only 1,200 acres. It has the most limited area of any battleground in history and was very much crowded with troops on both sides. You will remember that it was not a battle, but a siege. As the Union troops approached, the Confederates withdrew to a ridge overlooking a crescent shaped ravine with precipitous sides which encircled the city from river to river and varying from two to three miles from the levee. This line of intrenchments was eight miles long and was practically impregnable. The Union army occupied a similar ridge on the other side of the ravine with a line of intrenchments a little more than ten miles long, with similar topography. At several points the intrenchments were not more than one-third of a mile from each other, but between them was an impassable gulf. There were very few assaults, but continued work by the sharpshooters and the artillery until the Confederates were starved out.

All of the earthworks have been restored as nearly as possible to the precise condition they were in at the time of the surrender, and at least one gun has been mounted in each. The position of every regiment and battery has been marked by a monument provided by the state to which it belonged, with bronze tablets bearing historical and statistical information. Sixteen northern states and fourteen southern states were represented in the siege, the eleven that seceded and Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri in addition. Several of the northern states have been very generous in making appropriations for monuments, as follows:

Illinois	$250,000	Iowa	$150,000
Ohio	50,000	Wisconsin	30,000
Pennsylvania	15,000	New York	12,500
Massachusetts	5,000	N. Hampshire	5,000

These make a total of $523,500 without counting the appropriations of congress. Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Rhode Island, Minnesota and Tennessee are making preparations, according to the representation of each in the struggle.

Illinois had the largest number of soldiers engaged, a total of eighty commands, and they will have eighty monuments and eighty-nine markers showing the positions occupied by the regiments in camp, in the several assaults and on the sharpshooters' lines. Illinois will also have a central memorial in the form of a Grecian temple of fame costing $102,000. It is not unlike the tomb of General Grant at New York, having a dome of white marble fifty-four feet in diameter and sixty-two feet high, and the names of all the soldiers engaged will be inscribed on the walls. The foundations are now being laid on the camping ground of the Forty-fifth Illinois volunteer infantry, better known as "the lead mine regiment" because it came from Galena.

Iowa had thirty-two commands engaged—twenty-eight regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and two batteries of artillery—and the position of every one will be marked by appropriate monuments, while the state memorial, designed by Henry H. Kitson of Boston, is now being erected and will be finished during the coming summer. It represents a semicircle peristyle, with six panels in bronze bas relief portraying the six principal battles in which the Iowa troops were engaged in this neighborhood, and in the center is the heroic figure of a trooper bearing an unfurled flag. It stands where Garfield's regiment, the Forty-second Ohio, did some hard fighting under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Don A. Pardee. Garfield was with Rosecrans.

Ohio has thirty-nine monuments and twenty markers to show the positions of the thirty-nine commands from that state, and they will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 22d of May, the anniversary of a fierce assault by the Union troops upon the Confederate intrenchments.

The only completed memorial, and a very spirited one it is, was erected by Massachusetts—a bronze figure of a volunteer, heroic size and in marching costume, looking across to the Confederate lines from a monstrous bowlder of thirteen tons weight, brought all the way from Massachusetts. It was designed by Mrs. Theodore Alice Ruggles Kitson and was erected and dedicated in 1903.

The New York commission has selected a high knoll for the memorial of that state, which is now being erected near the site of General Grant's headquarters. It was designed by an eminent artist.

Pennsylvania bought its own site, a tract of ground adjoining the park, at a cost of $15,000, and just beyond General Grant's headquarters is erecting a shaft sixty feet high and weighing fifty tons. Rhode Island, Michigan, Indiana and other states have selected sites for their memorials, which will be erected by them within the next few years.

Grant's headquarters will be marked by a shaft and tablet, and Sherman's in a similar manner. The commissioners want an equestrian monument as a memorial for Grant, and some time they will get it. Pemberton's headquarters in the city of Vicksburg will be marked with a tablet also.

The Shirley House, which was the most conspicuous object in the Federal lines during the siege and was a landmark to both armies, has been restored exactly as it was at the time and will be used as a resthouse for visitors and memorial museum. Captain Shirley, who lived in the house at the time of the battle, was a New Hampshire Yankee. His wife was a Boston lady, and their daughter is the wife of General John Eaton of Washington, for many years commissioner of education and afterward civil service commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. Shirley were buried on the battleground, and their graves have been properly marked.

The positions of the Confederate troops have all been located by state commissions under the direction of General Stephen D. Lee, who defeated Sherman at Chickasaw bayou, and the markers have been placed, but no appropriations have yet been made for memorials by any of the southern states. General Lee has taken a deep interest in the battle park ever since the plan was first suggested by Captain J. F. Merry of Manchester, Ia., a veteran of the Twenty-first Iowa infantry. At his invitation a meeting of veterans of both armies was held at Vicksburg in October, 1895, and an association was organized which secured the necessary action by congress. Captain W. T. Rigby of Iowa was made the chairman of the commission and has been in personal charge of the work ever since. It may be said that he has made the park. He is an authority upon all matters connected with Vicksburg and familiar with the minutest details of the history of the siege. Captain Everest of Chicago is the other commissioner. General Lee is president of the association. He lives at Columbus, Miss., is commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans, was formerly president of the State Agricultural college and is now a planter.

There was one Maryland and one Virginia battery on the Confederate side in the siege. The Virginia battery was commanded by Captain J. W. Johnson, father of Mary Johnson, the novelist, and recently president of the Georgia Pacific railroad. Captain Johnson, having become discouraged because of the indifference of the Virginia legislature, is now raising a subscription for a monument among the survivors and their friends.

The river batteries held by the Confederates are being restored. Guns are mounted just as they were in 1863, when Admiral Porter's fleet, ran by, and a similar gun will be placed on the spot where stood Whistling Dick, which sunk the Union gunboat Cincinnati. Secretary Morton is having the record of the navy at the siege looked up and will recommend an appropriation by congress for a monument to be erected in South fork, the most southerly of the fortifications below the city and the most conspicuous point on the banks of the Mississippi near Vicksburg.

Although the park is by no means completed, twenty-seven miles of roads have been made, the location of every regiment and battery has been marked, thirteen siege guns and 112 field guns have been placed in the positions they occupied in the siege, and nearly all of the fortifications have been restored. It is not a landscape garden, nor is it intended to be a pleasure park, but it is an exact reproduction of one of the most famous of the world's battlefields for the benefit of students of history and military science.

"A Judgment of God."

A crane which recently fell at the Putiloff works in Russia killed eleven men and injured fifteen others, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph. It also smashed two gunboats in course of construction. The workmen state that the accident is a judgment of God because of the continuance of the war in Manchuria.

Pinon Nuts to Fatten Hogs.

Fattening hogs on pinion nuts is the latest money making method in Colorado. Half a dozen hog farms have been started in Conejos county this year with the pinion nut as the staple feed. A quarter a pound for bacon is the net result.

Wireless Telegraphy in Africa.

Having struck a swamp of 100 miles width, the builders of the telegraph line from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo have resolved to use the wireless telegraphy to send messages across.

Legal Notice.

Stella Hogan, plaintiff, vs. Daniel C. Hogan, defendant.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio.

Daniel C. Hogan, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 30th day of June, 1905, Stella Hogan filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case number 11210 against the above named defendant, Daniel C. Hogan, praying that she be granted alimony out of said real and personal property of the defendant for her support and the support and maintenance of their said two minor children and for her expenses in the prosecution of this action and that on the final hearing herein she be decreed of said property, reasonable alimony for the support and maintenance of herself and of their two minor children out of the real and personal property described in the petition, and that said injunctive heretofore asked for be granted until the final hearing of this action, and be then made perpetual. That said support and maintenance be charged on said property and that she have such other and further relief as in equity she may be entitled.

STELLA HOGAN.
Hamilton Bros. & George D. Copeland, her Attorneys. 6-sat-d-wk-6

Legal Notice.

Martha Mitchell, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 14th day of June A. D., 1905, Morris H. Mitchell filed his certain petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from the said defendant on the grounds of adultery.

That said case will be for hearing on and after six weeks and one day from the first publication of this notice. Said defendant is required to answer said petition by August 12, 1905, or judgment will be rendered against her in said case. MORRIS H. MITCHELL.
6-Sat&wk-1-6 *By H. Edmund Hill, His Atty.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL OFFICES.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1905, to amend the constitution of the state of Ohio, said amendment to be designated "Article XVII," and to read as follows:

ARTICLE XVII.

SECTION 1. Elections for state and county officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even numbered years; and all elections for all other elective officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the odd numbered years.

SECTION 2. The term of office of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney-general, secretary of state and treasurer of state shall be two years, and that of the auditor of state shall be four years. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court and circuit courts shall be such even number of years not less than six (6) years as may be prescribed by the general assembly; that of the judges of the common pleas court six (6) years, and of the judges of the probate court, four (4) years, and that of other judges shall be such even number of years not exceeding six (6) years as may be prescribed by the general assembly. The term of office of justices of the peace shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years, as may be prescribed by the general assembly. The term of office of the members of the board of public works shall be such even number of years not exceeding six (6) years as may be so prescribed; and the term of office of all elective county, township, municipal and school officers shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years as may be so prescribed.

And the general assembly shall have power to so extend existing terms of office as to effect the purpose of Section 1 of this article.

Any vacancy which may occur in any elective state office other than that of a member of the general assembly or of governor, shall be filled by appointment by the governor until the disability is removed, or a successor elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election for the office which is vacant, that occurs more than thirty (30) days after the vacancy shall have occurred. The person elected shall fill the office for the unexpired term. All vacancies in other elective offices shall be filled for the unexpired term in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. Every elective officer holding office when this amendment is adopted, shall continue to hold such office for the full term for which he was elected, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified as provided by law.

GEORGE T. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
President pro tem. of the Senate
Adopted March 16, 1904.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, LEWIS C. LAYLIN, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 18th day of March, A. D., 1904, taken from the original rolls now on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1905.

[SEAL] LEWIS C. LAYLIN,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

EXEMPTION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS FROM TAXATION.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Ohio on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1905, to amend section two of article XII of the constitution of the state of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

SEC. 2. Laws shall be passed, taxing by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property, according to its true value in money, excepting bonds of the state of Ohio, bonds of any city, village, hamlet, county, or township in this state, and bonds issued in behalf of the public schools of Ohio and the means of instruction in connection therewith, which bonds shall be exempt from taxation; but burying grounds, public schoolhouses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars, for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property so exempted, shall from time to time, be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

SECTION 2. At such election there shall be a separate ballot to vote for such amendment, which may have placed upon their ballots the words, (Exemption of state and municipal bonds from) "Taxation amendments, yes;" and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words, ("Exemption of state and municipal bonds from) "Taxation amendments, no."

SECTION 3. This amendment shall be in force and take effect on and after the first day of January, 1906.

GEORGE T. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. G. HANNAN,
President of the Senate.
Adopted April 25, 1904.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, LEWIS C. LAYLIN, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1904, taken from the original rolls now on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1905.

[SEAL] LEWIS C. LAYLIN,
Secretary of State.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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A THOUSAND LIVES LOST

Result of Cloudburst at Guanajuato, Mexico.

CITY SWEPT BY AN AWFUL FLOOD

Torrents Rage Through Principal Streets.

Bodies of Victims Carried Great Distances—Some Found Wedged Between Limbs of Trees and in the Debris of Demolished Houses. General Details of Disaster Will Likely Equal Johnston Horror.

City of Mexico, July 3.—Communication with the deluge-swept city of Guanajuato is still interrupted but delayed reports received this morning indicated that between 500 and 1,000 people lost their lives in the flood. No estimate can be made of property loss

Besides the city of Guanajuato, several nearby hamlets were engulfed by the flood which followed a terrific downpour of rain

The gold and silver mines all through the mountains have been flooded.

It is not known whether the dam at LaOlla has been broken. After the cloudburst and deluge, several of the dead were found lodged in the trees and wedged in the rocks.

Relief parties are now enroute from here for the scene.

In Great Gorge.

Guanajuato lies in a great gorge in the mountains, 160 miles northwest of the city, and is one of the most progressive cities in Mexico.

Much American and English capital is invested there. The town is built in the gorge and the streets are deep and tortuous. The houses are built of brown stone and terraced up from the streets. Above the city is the La Olla dam, which holds back the mountain streams and affords the city a water supply.

Friday night the rain began to fall heavily and it soon increased to torrents. The streets became flooded and within a few hours the swollen streams on the mountains poured their flood upon the city. The streets became raging rivers, which burst open the windows and doors, driving the inmates to the second floors. Some who braved the torrent were drowned.

Downpour Continues.

All of Saturday the downpour continued and the water rose to the second floors. The upper streets became filled with water and terror-stricken people sought safety in flight to the mountains. Men and women, waist deep in the waters, fought madly against the flood. Some were carried away and drowned. Some sought safety in the tops of trees, while others, who feared to leave their homes, spent agonizing hours on their knees praying that the dam would not break.

The flood came roaring down the mountain canyon Saturday, wrenching scores of houses from their foundations and tumbling them to the ground like houses of cards.

The climax came Saturday night. The city was in darkness and the rain was still pouring down when there was a roar from above and the water in the streets leaped by bounds.

Many houses with their occupants were carried away

No one knew whether the La Olla dam had broken, or whether there had been a mighty cloudburst.

Operators Drowned.

It is believed that the telegraph operators in the city were drowned because even before the wires fell, no one answered the calls. After the final flood rescue parties left for the flood-ridden district on mule-back, as the railways were washed out and impassible. The rescuers reported that many dead were found lodged in the trees and wedged between rocks. The cloudburst extended throughout the entire valley, but the land and property loss to hamlets near the stricken city has not been ascertained. It is known that the town of Narafilo, below Guanajuato, was completely submerged by the flood and destroyed. A northbound passenger train on the Mexican Central ran into a washout north of Irapuato and left the tracks. Several lives were lost.

President Robinson of the Mexican Central says the loss of life in the district will probably exceed 1,000.

Late reports from Guanajuato say that the city is under from three to six feet of water and that many of the inhabitants are living on the mountain side

The Amusing Side.

It is amusing to observe the Kaiser whispering "Sick 'em!" behind his hand to the dogs of war, and at the same time trying to imitate President Roosevelt in making a noise like an olive branch swaying in gardens of peace.—Cleveland Leader.

COLISEUM ROLLER RINK OPENED

Nearly One Hundred Present To Enjoy the Sport.

The Coliseum roller rink, under the management of M. Weixelbaum of Lima, corner of State and Mill streets, was opened to the public Monday evening. While roller skating has gotten to be a thing of the past in Marion, a diligent effort is being made to revive the pastime and the management was much pleased with the success of the opening night, nearly one hundred being present, which number included many of the fair sex.

The place has been greatly improved. The floor, which was put down a number of years ago for the purpose of skating, is in excellent shape and seats have been placed in the gallery for the benefit of spectators. The rink will be conducted every morning, afternoon and evening, excepting on Sundays, and a five-piece band has been engaged to furnish music afternoons and evenings.

FIGURE IN A RUNAWAY

Mayor Mader and City Engineer Dwyer.

HORSES FRIGHTENED BY A TROLLEY CAR

They Dash Forward at Frenzied Speed When Tongue of Carriage Becomes Loose and Drops to the Pavement—A Strong Pull Brings Them to Their Haunches.

Mayor John G. Mader and City Engineer George Dwyer figured in an exciting runaway, Sunday morning about 11 o'clock, but escaped without injury.

Chief Engineer George H. Pierson of the garbage and sewage disposal plant had invited a party of Galion city officials to visit Marion and inspect the plant. Mr. Pierson invited the mayor and the city engineer to accompany them. Two carriages were engaged at a local livery stable, and Mayor Mader and Mr. Dwyer in one started for the union station to meet the Galion party.

On west Center street, one of the team of horses, which the mayor was driving, frightened at a passing street car, and, swerving to one side, burst the breast strap. This caused the carriage tongue to sag to one side, striking the other horse, which leaped forward, breaking its breast strap. The tongue fell to the pavement and the horses darted forward. From one side of the road to the other the carriage zig-zagged. Every moment people along the sidewalks expected to see the carriage overturned. The mayor pulled with all his might, but was unable to faze the horses in their speed, when Mr. Dwyer stepped over from the rear seat and grabbed hold of the lines. Together the two gave one pull, and the flying horses were set back on their haunches. The force of the sudden stop was so great that the hind shoes of both animals were torn off.

A PLUCKY BOY'S DARING DEED

Jumps on Back of Runaway Horse.

Clings to the Animal Until He Finally Brings It to a Stop—Receives Many Compliments for His Daring. The Details.

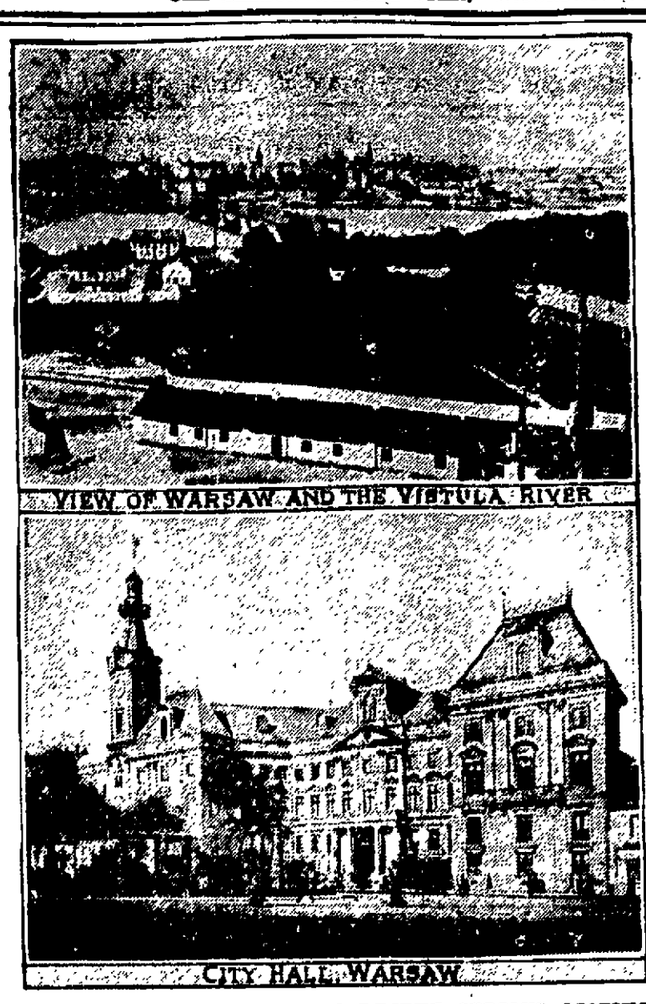
Floyd Schissler, employed at Warner & Edwards' dry good store, was the hero in an exciting runaway about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. Schissler was standing in front of the store, when the horse attached to the delivery wagon of the firm became frightened and started on a mad run up Center street. Schissler not being able to get in the wagon, mounted the horse's back and brought the animal to a stop just as it was turning north on Main street Spectators who witnessed the incident were held spellbound by the boy's act, and were expecting him to be thrown to the pavement and badly injured After bringing the horse to a stop he received many compliments for his daring deed.

UNCALLED-FOR MAIL.

The following mail remains unclaimed at the local postoffice:

Arthur Blair, F. W. Call, Mr and Mrs. Ed Carroll, M. E. Darst, C. G. Franklin, Orange Landon, Orvis McCord, Rev. J. P. McNeilan, Clinton McMillain, Carl Miller, George Robinson, Clark Sherbrook, Arthur Spratt, Ballard Swath, Miss Ella Stout, Mrs. Lulu Spohn, Kranth Walborn, Mrs. Eliza Boles, Mrs. Blanah Canter, Mrs. Ida M. Carr, Mrs. Ethel Huges, Mrs. Will Howels, Miss Bertha Jones, Mrs. Jane Mason, Miss Alta Myers, Wheeler Sisters, Agent Walter A. Wood Harvesting Machinery, Dr. Erwin's Hospital.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.



VIEW OF WARSAW AND THE VISTULA RIVER

CITY HALL, WARSAW

WARSAW, POLAND, SCENE OF RECENT SERIOUS RIOTING.

Warsaw, where some of the most serious rioting with which the czar's officials have had to contend has recently occurred, is the capital of Poland and the hotbed of disaffection against Russian rule. The upper picture gives a view of the city from across the Vistula river, while the lower picture shows the Warsaw city hall, near which most of the rioting has occurred. It is believed in official quarters that the trouble at Warsaw and Lodz is but the forerunner of a general uprising which is inevitable unless peace with Japan shall be shortly concluded.

Chinese Exclusion Order.

President Roosevelt has taken prompt and effective measures to remedy the abuses complained of in the administration of the Chinese exclusion laws. Reports of undue harshness in the treatment of Chinese subjects applying for admission at our ports have been spread abroad, and have led to talk in Chinese trade circles of reprisals against American merchants and American commerce. Chinese susceptibilities have been wounded, not so much by our purpose to bar out the coolie laborer (for that feature of our national policy has been more than once assented to by the Chinese government), as by the over-rigid entry tests applied to travelers, merchants, students and others clearly entitled to admission. Under our present laws persons belonging to the exempt classes can take out certificates, vised by the Chinese government and by an American consular officer, and on these certificates they have a prima facie right to enter our ports and travel freely within our borders. But the trouble has been that many fraudulent exempt certificates have been issued to Chinese who were really laborers, and officials in the immigration service, to protect themselves against such substitutions, have been forced in many cases to go behind the applicant's credentials and insist on his giving more thorough and satisfactory proofs of his identity. It is easy to see that overzeal to detect fraudulent practices might lead to abuses from which the bona fide exempt would unjustly suffer

The president's order goes to the root of the difficulty. It puts the blame for the traffic in bogus entry certificates where it belongs, on the shoulders of the officers who issue the entry papers. Greater care in the indorsement of certificates taken out in China would save the inspection officials here a vast amount of anxiety and labor. The president, therefore, directs American consular officers in China to make it their business to discover the true character of every applicant for an entry permit. Undoubtedly there has been much laxity in the past, identification papers being often signed as a matter of routine and without any special investigation. Consular officers in China must understand hereafter that the viseing of exempt certificates is one of their most important functions, and that carelessness in approving entry papers will be considered a gross breach of duty. Hereafter, too, the Chinaman who presents a duly signed certificate will be held to have a prima facie right of entry—a right which will not be challenged by the immigration inspector unless there is strong counter evidence to show that the paper has changed hands and that its last holder is an impostor.

No possible objection can be made to this new arrangement. It relieves the government from the embarrassment of seeming to contest credentials issued by its own agents. It establishes a prima facie standard of admission, and puts the burden of proof, not on the applicant who has fulfilled the letter of the law, but on the inspection service which challenges his identity and standing. Under the president's order bona fide Chinese travelers, students and merchants need not fear to be treated as blockade runners and suspects. They will enjoy the rights and privileges accorded by law to travelers, students and merchants of any other nationality. We have undoubtedly been doing our Chinese visitors a certain amount of injustice. The system they complained of was illogical and inequitable, and the president has found a common sense way of amending it Better relations with China are certain to come through the abatement of a needless and long standing cause of friction.—New York Tribune.

Theodore Roosevelt, "The Old Graduate."

The laying aside of official dignity, the waiving of ceremony, the assumption for the time being of the status and the privilege of an "old grad," on the twenty-fifth reunion of his class at Harvard, all this is quite characteristic of our still young president And the interesting and pleasurable thing about it is that it is not only natural to him but in practical harmony with the spirit of our national life. It involves no condescension on the part of our chief executive and imposes no difficulties on his companions No hereditary sovereign, however much he might "reign and not rule," could attain precisely the same degree of freedom. The Emperor of Germany when he sat down with his former classmates at Bonn, sang their songs and drank their toasts, though he was as completely with them as his joyous spirit and his kindly personality inspired him to be, still was not completely of them For Mr. Roosevelt there was only the consciousness of the secret service men in the anterooms - irksome enough to him—to remind him or his friends of the high office conferred on him by the suffrages of his countrymen.

Of course it does not at all follow that the conditions which permit this to be true are necessarily the best conditions for all peoples, and we are not called upon to plume ourselves upon their existence among us, much less to deplore their absence in older countries. But they are very pleasant for us to contemplate, and we may at least congratulate ourselves that we have a president who can take advantage of them with such simple and genuine enjoyment, a president who forfeits nothing of the real dignity of his office in laying it aside for a day, one to whom ceremony is worth while only as it attaches to the office, and who does not find it necessary for the maintenance of self-respect or of the entire respect of his associates, whoever they may be. We have never suffered, for that matter, from presidents who did not understand the essential relation of their office to common American citizenship, nor have we ever had one that did not thoroughly respect the dignity of his office. But it is to be said of Mr. Roosevelt that, more than any, perhaps, he has been constantly inspired by a strong sense of his representative character, and feels intensely and steadily and spontaneously the closest sympathy with the people of whom he is temporarily the chief, but of whom always he is one. He may seem to some of us at times to err as to the course imposed on him by this feeling, but the feeling, we think, never fails him. It is a good thing. He was a lad of twenty-one when he was graduated. He is in the prime of his manhood now, and ranks very high among the strong men of the entire world. As an old graduate in the halls of Harvard he is as naturally and rightly one of the company as he was a quarter of a century ago one of the younger company. His countrymen are heartily glad that he "had a bully time."—New York Times.

RUNS INTO A GUY ROPE

A Green Camp Man Painfully Injured.

HORSE FRIGHTENED MAKES MAD PLUNGE

Nuptials of Mr. Ira A. Carter and Miss Mertie L. Moore Are Solemnized—Ceremony Witnessed by Number of Guests—Other Interesting News of LaRue.

La Rue, July 4.—[Special.]—Thursday, when a Mr. Wasserboch was driving past the J. W. Jones farm, southeast of this city, the top of his buggy caught in a guy rope which had been stretched across the road by workmen who were engaged in raising a barn. Wasserboch's horse became frightened and plunged forward, and he was thrown in such a manner as to receive several painful injuries. He was attended by Dr. William Shira.

W. F. Knillin went to Paulding county Saturday for a few days' outing.

Mrs. S. M. Hesser visited Marion friends Saturday.

William Fachler of Richwood was here on business Saturday.

Mrs. E. S. Smith and Mrs. George D. DeLauder attended Mrs. DeLauder's funeral in Green Camp Saturday.

Mr. Ira A. Carter and Miss Mertie L. Moore were married at the residence of the bride's parents, four miles southwest of La Rue, Saturday evening, Rev. J. A. Sutton officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by twenty invited guests. A splendid wedding supper was served. The young couple will reside on a farm near Arbela and will be at home to their friends after July 5.

Marshal Bailey had a fine driving horse badly stung with bees near the residence of William J. Myers a few days ago.

David Trihaft of west of town has just completed a fine addition to his barn.

Mr. and Mrs. John McElroy of Scott Town visited with Mr. and Mrs. William Drake, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Davis of Cuyahoga Falls are visiting relatives here.

The Sunday-school at Bell's Corners held children's service Sunday afternoon. There was a large attendance

Mr and Mrs. Alfred Jones and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sutton attended the Odd Fellow memorial service at Byhalia, Sunday. Rev Mr. Sutton delivered the memorial sermon to a large audience.

Rev. J. G. Curry of Harrison filled his first regular appointments on his year's pastorate Sunday. He contemplates moving his family here in the near future

Rev. W. F. Heintzman of Kingston, Michigan, will fill the F. B. pulpit morning and evening July 16. He comes with a view of securing the pastorate.

William Cole of Green Camp celebrated his ninetieth birthday anniversary Monday. A number of friends called upon him, and a fine dinner was enjoyed.

Miss Mary and Miss Cora Wilkins and Miss Gladys Cowlin of Chicago are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sifritt of south of town this week.

FIRST VICTIM OF FOURTH OF JULY

Judson Phelps Accidentally Shoots Himself Through the Leg.

Judson Phelps, the well-known one-armed painter, was the first reported Fourth of July victim. He resides on Olney avenue and had planned a surprise for his family. At 1 o'clock Tuesday morning he went to the rear of the house with a thirty-two calibre revolver, which had not been used for a number of years. The gun worked hard, and in some manner he shot himself in the fleshy part of the left leg about four inches above the knee, the bullet passing through the leg. Dr. James Wilson McMurray was called and rendered the necessary surgical assistance.

DAMAGE IS EXTENSIVE

Resulting from Terrific Storm of Monday.

LIGHTNING KILLS SEVERAL HORSES

Chimney Is Blown Off the German M. E. Church—Near Green Camp Mammoth Tree Is Hurled Across Road and All Traffic Blocked. Outbuildings Razed.

Damage that will amount to thousands of dollars was done by the terrific wind and rain storm which passed over this section, Monday afternoon. Acres and acres of corn, wheat and oats were laid flat. Much of it will raise again, but reports from all over the county are that the damage is extensive.

Considerable damage was accomplished by the lightning. Near Green Camp, a barn on the farm of J. H. Smeltzer was struck and two head of horses were killed outright. The barn did not ignite.

Two colts on the farm of James Q. Gay in Claridon township were instantly killed by lightning while standing under a tree. Twelve head of cattle and a number of horses escaped without injury. In this city, the barn of Ora C. Danner of Niles street was struck by lightning and a horse killed. The barn was only slightly damaged. Mr. Danner, who drives the street sprinkling wagon, had refused an offer of $200 for the horses, Saturday

One of the brick chimneys was blown off the German M. E. church at Church and Prospect street and bricks fell to the pavement below with a crash that was heard two squares. All over the city trees were blown down Baker street, between Church street and Mt. Vernon avenue, was blockaded by a part of a big fork tree, which was split by the strong wind. Near Rayl's Crossing, southwest of Green Camp, a mammoth tree was blown across the pike and all traffic was blockaded along the road. Lanterns were hung at the place, Monday night, to prevent accident. Many outbuildings throughout the county were razed.

OPERATIVES VERY BUSY

The Huber Company Back in Its Orders.

MANY MACHINES ARE TURNED OUT

Most of Employes Are Working Extra Time—Company Hires All Experienced Men Available—Will Take Months To Fill Orders Received from the West.

Probably never before in the history of the Huber Manufacturing company have the operatives in the big shops been so busy.

A peculiar fact in connection with the big business is that only a short time ago it looked as though the company's business was not going to be as good as usual. Then came a rush of orders. Last month more than 150 machines were turned out, while for the corresponding month a year ago, about half that number was shipped.

Not a single machine has been turned out as yet for the western trade, and the indications are that, without working all the shops at night, it will take months to fill the orders received from the West. Another unusual fact is that, though the company is not employing as many men as it did at this time last year, more work is being accomplished. This is accounted for by the fact that all of the old employes have been retained, and are working extra time, and few new men are being employed. It is stated that it takes a long time for a "tenderfoot" in the factory to become accustomed to his work, so that he can render good service, and for this reason the management has seen fit to employ as few new men as possible, while it has hired all the experienced men available.

Handwriting on the Wall.

With rebellion rife among his subjects, the loyalty of his soldiers open to question and his navy in a state of mutiny, one would think the handwriting on the wall plain enough for even Czar Nicholas to see it.—Sandusky Star.

An Odd Combination.

The Democratic party in Ohio is now the political representative of the Anti-Saloon league, and John D. Rockefeller is said to be the financial power behind the league. What a combination! — Youngstown Telegram.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 38-t-52

U. K. GUTHERY PASSES AWAY

End Comes at 8:55 O'Clock Sunday Morning.

FUNERAL IS HELD TUESDAY AFTERNOON

Is Under the Auspices of the Masons—A Well-Known Citizen, Prominent in Democratic Politics, Both State and County—A Brief Biography.

Hon. Upton Keller Guthery died of caner of the liver at his home, No. 215 Pearl street, Sunday morning, at 8:55 o'clock. The funeral was held at the house, Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock under the auspices of the Masons. Dr. Frank Granstaff, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, preached the funeral sermon.

Had Mr. Guthery lived until Tuesday he would have been fifty-four years old. His death, while expected, will come as a shock to his hundreds of friends throughout the county and a large circle of acquaintances in the state. He had been prominent in Democratic politics, both state and county. In 1898, he was defeated for the office of secretary of state by the Republican candidate, Charles Kinney. He served as county auditor two terms, leaving office in 1899, and had served as a member of the board of education a number of years. He was also a county teachers' examiner, and later a member of the city board of teachers' examiners.

Born on a farm in Bowling Green, township, a son of Isaac Guthery, Upton K. Guthery by his own efforts secured an education. He began his career as a country school teacher. In 1879, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Moore of this city and the following year moved to Caledonia, where he became superintendent of schools. Later he became superintendent at La Rue. After having followed teaching a number of years, he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he represented a large firm engaged in importing stock. During the time Mr. Guthery represented this firm in the West, he made several trips to Europe. After two years' residence at Lincoln, Mr. Guthery and his family moved back to Marion. He had also been interested in the cattle business in Wyoming.

For a period of nearly fifteen years, Mr. Guthery's health had not been the best and even at the time of his death there was considerable mystery as to the real cause of his sickness. No two physicians agreed as to its exact nature, although there were some who diagnosed his case as cancer of the liver, and a post-mortem held Sunday developed that this was correct.

Mr. Guthery had been confined to his home several months. During that time he was able to sit up, going into the yard frequently to take a sun bath, but never being able to remain up more than a short time. At the time of his death his wife and children and two brothers from the West were at his bedside. He was conscious to the end.

Mr. Guthery belonged to the various York rite bodies of Masonry and was a Shriner.

A widow and five children and two brothers survive—Charles E., Frederick E., Frazier, Carrie and Helen, all of this city. The brothers are William E. Guthery of Omaha, Nebraska, and Silas Guthery of Moorcroft, Wyoming.

The remains were buried in Marion cemetery.

MARRIED AT HOME OF BRIDE'S PARENTS

Miss Florence Ruth and Mr. Milton J. Flach.

Miss Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ruth of three miles west of Green Camp, and Mr. Milton J. Flach of Vincennes, Indiana, were married at the home of the bride's parents at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles M. Schaaf of Prospect, and was witnessed by a number of immediate friends and relatives.

After the usual congratulations, a nice wedding supper was served.

Both bride and groom are well known and popular among a large circle of friends. They will make their home in Vincennes, Indiana, where Mr. Flach is employed in a large rolling mill.

Passes Examination.

Columbus, July 4.—[Special.]—Charles Adams Finefrock of Prospect passed the recent examination of the state board of medical examination and registration and has been granted a certificate to practice medicine.

Beef Trust's Aim.

The beef trust hopes that it will be able to squeeze out all the money there is in the country before the presidential program of convicting and jailing its corporate entity is carried to conclusion.—Springfield News.

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Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

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IN REPLY TO KLINE

Miss Ida M. Tarbell Makes a Statement.

BELIEVES LAWYER PROVES NOTHING

The Case of Corrigan Against Rockefeller.

She Acknowledges She Uses Charges Made in the Petition Instead of in the Testimony and Sees No Reason Why She Should Not Do So. Her Application of the Golden Rule.

(Copyrighted by Scripps-McRae Press Association, 1905.)

New York, July 13.—Miss Ida M. Tarbell, who has written much of interest concerning John D. Rockefeller and Standard Oil, today made reply to a Scripps-McRae Press association representative to the recent refutation by Attorney Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland of her charges against Rockefeller in the Corrigan case.

"I see nothing in Kline's statement to make me revise what I have written in the case of Corrigan vs. Rockefeller," she said.

"Kline urges that Rockefeller sold the stock acquired from Corrigan soon after the transaction. I do not see that that proves anything. He may have bought it back. He could have done so and made money. He certainly was foolish if he parted permanently in 1895, at least, to anyone but a member of his family, with any portion of his Standard Oil certificates Kline says I used charges made in the petition instead of in the testimony. I did, and I see no reason why I should not have done so. I used nothing which I had not convinced myself was true and nothing which Kline's statement makes me feel I should retract. Kline says I put in quotation marks certain statements which are not in the evidence, as if I were reciting evidence. I certainly used certain statements and important ones not in evidence, though I had no intention of making it appear that they were in the testimony. If I did give that impression, I am at fault. One of these statements is in regard to a conversation between John D. Rockefeller and Frank Rockefeller. The latter had pleaded with his brother to be easy with their friend, Corrigan. The interview broke up without a decision, but as Frank left the room, John called him back. 'Corrigan is going to the wall, Frank,' he said. 'I might as well have his stock as anybody. Persuade him to sell it, and you get his mining stock.'

Believes 'Tis True.

"This does not appear in the evidence, I believe it to be true, and if true, I see no reason why I should not use it. Moreover, I do not understand that Kline disputes its truth. Another case in which I presume Kline would accuse me of using testimony not in the evidence is that where Rockefeller pressed about an interview which he denied and is described as springing to his feet and exclaiming: 'I call God, as my judge, that I never had an interview with him after the twenty-ninth. I call God to witness that.'

"Yet, later, when Judge Burke mentioned the name of a person present in the anteroom to that interview, Rockefeller remembered. This occurred at the taking of a Rockefeller's deposition in Cleveland, and was stricken from the testimony in the case at either Rockefeller's or Kline's request, but it was used by Burke in the course of the case. I believe it to be true, and I do not understand that Kline disputes its truth. I accuse Rockefeller not of breaking the law or even the rules of business, as they seem to be interpreted by many men in business. I judge him by the golden rule and I claim that Rockefeller himself gives me the right to use that rule in estimating his character. He presents himself to the public in only two phases, as 'the richest man in the world' and as an active adherent of the christian church. If Rockefeller did not and had not all his life publicly declared that the church and the bible were the most precious things in his life, I should hesitate to apply the golden rule to the Corrigan case. As it is, I claim that I have that right. I see nothing in what Kline has written to make me change what I wrote in summing up the case in question. In Rockefeller's practice, mutual helpfulness has nothing to do with that. Right makes right, not generosity, not justice, not humanity. It is a far cry indeed from this creed to the religion which Rockefeller holds up to the world as his most priceless possession, the religion whose very essence is bearing one another's burden."

Bitterly Distasteful.

Cleveland, July 13.—The notoriety forced on Frank Rockefeller because of his relationship to his brother, John D., and their unharmonious business dealings, is bitterly distasteful. Frank Rockefeller resents it, and only wants to be allowed to forget the entire matter.

It was at his beautiful country home in Wickliffe that he asked today to be excused from any further statement regarding the attack of Miss Ida M. Tarbell on his brother, the John D. Rockefeller-James Corrigan controversy, the Tarbell comments on it, or his own troubles with his brother.

The youngest brother of the richest man in the world, sitting in democratic simplicity on his broad porch in the midst of his family, said:

"I don't want to get into this controversy regarding the Corrigan matter. It isn't my affair."

Rockefeller's determination to preserve silence was mentioned despite a long talk with James Corrigan yesterday afternoon. Corrigan is pleased at Rockefeller's declaration that "Corrigan is the best friend I ever had."

TOMMY RYAN IS READY FOR HART

Says the Latter Looks Pretty Soft to Him.

St. Joseph, Mich., July 13.—Tommy Ryan, the middleweight champion, has a feeling that he can whip Marvin Hart.

"How would the people like to see a 145-pound champion of the world?" said Ryan. "It will take just another thought, and I will challenge Hart for a fight. I can be ready within a week, and I am certain I can put him out in a six-round bout, or a finish fight. In 1857 Tom Sayres won the heavyweight championship and he wasn't any bigger than I am now. In 1905 I could win if I wanted to, and I thin I might as well.

"Marvin Hart champion? Rats! A fine champion! A great big clumsy fellow who can't get out of his own way. I'd cut him to ribbons. Hart looks pretty soft to me, and if the public wants a match I am willing to battle for glory."

WHOLESALE EXTORTION

Indicated by Arrest of Charles Ahle.

SOLICITOR FOR THE SOCIETY EDITIONS

Is Arraigned on the Complaint of a Broker Who Handled Ahle Marked Bills, Which He Says Is To Pay for an Edition of America's Smart Set.

New York, July 13.—The arrest and arraignment of Charles H. Ahle on the charge of extortion would seem to indicate that a wholesale scheme of extortion had been practiced on people in high society and thousands of dollars obtained.

Ahle, a solicitor for the Society Editors' association, was arraigned on the complaint of Edwin M. Post, broker and society man, Ahle, who according to Post, represented himself as in a position to speak for Charles Stokes Wayne, managing editor of Town Topics, was arrested yesterday after Post had handed to him $500 in marked bills. Ahle says the money was to pay for an edition of America's Smart Set. Ahle says the money was in reality to prevent the publication in Town Topics of certain facts in connection with his domestic life, which, if garbled, might be made to appear as a scandal in high life.

Ahle denied there was any attempt to extort money from any one and displayed his list of subscriptions to America's Smart Set at $500.

This list contained the names, among others, of the Vanderbilts, J. J. Astor, E. H. Gerry, Lloyd Phoenix and Harrison J. Drummond, of St. Louis. Wayne says he knows nothing of Ahle's action and has no story about Post to print.

The Society Editors' association, of which Ahle is an authoriezd representative, has offices opposite Town Topics. Charles Stokes Wayne is editor-in-chief.

Thousand-Mile Race.

Boston, July 23.—The autoists in the thousand-mile run for the $2,000 Glidden trophy left Boston early today, and are enjoying a spin along the breeze-swept highways to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, sixty-three miles away.

SELECTION OF WITTE

Evidence the Czar Is Ready for Peace.

DIPLOMAT'S VIEWS ARE WELL KNOWN

Favors Immediate Cessation of Hostilities.

His Selection Causes Great Rejoicing in Liberal Circles—A Plot To Kill the Czar Is Unearthed in Warsaw. A Number of Arrests Are Made. Civilians Systematically Plundered by Cossacks.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—The selection of M. Witte as Russia's ranking peace plenipotentiary in place of M. Muravieff is regarded here as the best evidence which has yet been given that the Czar is really ready for peace. M. Witte's views favoring an immediate cessation of hostilities are too well known to leave any doubt in the minds of officials here that active steps will be taken toward bringing the war to a close when the peace commissioners actually get together. In liberal circles accordingly there is the greatest rejoicing over the selection of the man who is virtually the leader of the peace party.

Plot To Kill Czar.

London, July 13.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a despatch from its correspondent at Vienna, saying that private letters received in Vienna from St. Petersburg, state that the police have discovered a plot to blow up the castle of Ilinskoje, near Moscow, where the Czar and imperial family had planned to stop during the coming visit of the emperor to that city. It is reported that 250 pounds of dynamite were found in a cellar, connecting, by a subterranean passage, with a room directly under the apartments which had been set apart for the Czar's use. Many arrests of persons suspected of being connected with the plot have been made, including two engineers, who had charge of the cleaning and preparation of the apartments of the castle.

The Czar is reported to have given up the idea of staying at Ilinskoje since the discovery of the plot.

Much Plunder Found.

Lodz, Poland, July 13.—The authorities have discovered that during the recent troubles here which resulted in so much bloodshed when troops fired on the people that Cossacks systematically plundered civilians, and even murdered their victims to conceal their misdeeds

When reports in regard to the outrages were first made, General Shuttleworth, commandant of the Lodz garrison, ordered a search of the quarters occupied by the Cossacks. This resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of jewelry, watches and money.

The authorities have decided not to make any attempt to return this property to the real owners, fearing that if the facts in regard to the wholesale robbery of the people becomes known, another riot will result.

Will Sail July 26.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—Official notification of the designation of M. Witte to head the Russian peace mission was forwarded to Washington this morning. Witte will sail on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Cherbourg July 26.

The appointment clothes M. Witte with plenary powers.

SALOONIST DOES RUSHING BUSINESS

Because His Nose Is Cut Off by a Youngstown Barber.

Youngstown, O., July 13.—John Grady, saloonist and contractor, who met with an accident in having the tip of his nose cut off in a barber chair yesterday, today did the biggest business in his career.

As soon as it was heard that the extremity had been cut off, the people began to flock to the place to see him, and, incidentally, they bought drinks. He is able to serve his customers today and laughs about his misfortune. Grady was in the barber's chair when his horse became frightened outside the door. He glanced quickly and the razor did the rest. A doctor put the piece back on.

Grady says the barber is not at fault.

End of a Debauch.

San Francisco, Cal., July 13.—Beverly Letcher, a well-known and popular club man, is dying at a hospital here from opium poisoning. Letcher took the poison, it is said by the police, at the end of a debauch.

AMBASSADOR FROM RUSSIA

Takes Luncheon With President Roosevelt.

SPENDS AFTERNOON AT SAGAMORE HILL

Makes Trip from New York on the Naval Yacht, Sylph—Secretary Loeb Will Start on His Vacation Sunday—A Month's Fishing Trip Is Planned.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 13.—President Roosevelt received the new ambassador from Russia, Baron Roman Romanovitch Rosen, at Sagamore Hill, this afternoon. The naval yacht, Sylph, brought the ambassador down from New York under the personal escort of Assistant Secretary of State Peirce.

After the exchange of felicitous speeches, which constituted the ceremony, Rosen took luncheon with President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Kermit and Ethel Roosevelt left for New York today to spend the day visiting relatives in the city.

Secretary Loeb will start on his vacation Sunday. In company with Mrs. Loeb he expects to travel to the Teton mountain country south of Yellowstone park, and will there spend about a month fishing.

COURSE OF SECRETARY

Agricultural Department May Be Investigated.

SYSTEM OF GRAFT AND CORRUPTION

Recently Unearthed by Cotton Report Scandal.

Wilson Says Whatever He Concludes To Do He Will Not Go About It With a Brass Band—He Appears Unusually Reticent When Asked a Pointed Question—Dismissal of Holmes Not a Whitewash.

Washington, July 13.—That there will be a searching investigation of the entire agricultural department, similar to that conducted in the postoffice deparment, which resulted in the unearthing of a wholesale sytem of graft and corruption, seems now inevitable. It is believed that Secretary Wilson has decided upon such a course. When questioned this morning regarding the situation, he was unusually reticent. He said, however:

"If I should decide that such investigation is necessary I would not go about it with a brass band. There is no opportunity in this department for the particular kind of crookedness found in the postoffice department. So far, upon my own initiative, I have done everything I have considered necessary."

Independent Investigation.

The secretary's investigation of the department will be entirely independent of that now being conducted by the department of justice through the district attorney. He will likely appoint a trusted official of the department to prosecute inquiries.

In several respects, the situation in the agricultural department is analogous to that which confronted the postoffice department two years ago. When charges of corruption were first laid before the late Postmaster General Payne, he did not believe them. Questioned by newspaper men, he characterized the charges as "hot air. When the recent charges made by the Southern Cotton Planters' association were first presented to Wilson by Richard Cheatham, the secretary said: "Oh, that's an old story. You can't make me believe it."

Documentary Evidence.

Cheatham, however, insisted that he could, and it was not until he had brought to the department unmistakeable documentary evidence that the secretary could be persuaded to take up the charges.

Both Payne and Wilson were victims of misplaced confidence. They could not bring themselves even to question the integrity of the men whom they had trusted for years until they were actually forced to.

Chief Statistician Hyde was asked this morning regarding the assertion by Cheatham at Atlanta, that the dismissal of Holmes as the sole victim of the scandal was practically a whitewash; that Holmes had been made the scapegoat and that Hyde was either a fool or a knave in connection with the leakages occuring in his bureau.

Hyde's Statement.

"It is unnecessary that I reply to Cheatham's inferences," said Hyde. "I will make only this statement: In Holmes, who was my associate and not my subordinate, I had the most implicit confidence. He was apparently most capable, and no suggestion of mine for further safeguarding the figures, as I thought, was unheeded. In 1903, I was absent from the bureau eight months, partly on account of illness, and when I returned, was still so ill that Holmes continued for some time practically in charge. During that eight months, and for some time thereafter, the associate statistician was the trusted man in the compilation of the reports. It was impossible that subordinates in the bureau should have conspired with him. Under the system, he alone could have been guilty of wrongdoing. It is understood, however, that the cotton men have evidence that there was collusion between Holmes and other employes of the department, which will be forthcoming at the proper time. Other dismissals are sure to follow that of Holmes, they say."

FOUR-DAY HEAT WAVE UNCHECKED

Death and Prostrations by Scores in New York.

New York, July 13.—Hard showers this morning failed to check the four-day heat wave, which has settled down over New York, bringing death and prostrations by the scores. Three deaths were reported before 10 o'clock, while the hospitals were doing all they could to handle the prostrations. The humidity which has caused most of the trouble was even greater today than yesterday. There is no relief in prospect.

Bank Closed.

Yellow Springs, O., July 13.—A notice was posted on the door of the Citizens' bank this morning announcing that the institution had closed. The reason given is heavy withdrawal of deposits during the past two months. It is thought that creditors will be paid in full.

OFFICIALS ARE ENTERTAINED

Purchase of Typesetting Machines Investigated.

FOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Foreman Tells How Committee To Purchase Supplies Is Feasted at the Engineers' Club by President Dodge of the Mergenthaler Company—Shake-Up Necessary.

Washington, July 13.—Oscar J. Ricketts, foreman of printing of the government printing office, was last night before the commission investigating the purchase of seventy-two Lanston typesetting machines. He told of entertainment the Lanston and the Mergenthaler people had given employes in the government printing office. When he and Lapley and Cottle, members of a committee to purchase supplies for the government printing office, went to New York, President Dodge of the Mergenthaler company entertained them at the Engineers' club. They understood that this was just a nice little way business men had, for the Lanston people had treated them similarly.

Several other employes have testified to having accepted entertainment from the machine people. It was stated Lanston representatives took the operators on their machines to a theater party last winter, and to dinner afterwards.

The opinion prevails here that a general shake-up in the office will necessarily follow the present investigation.

Lavish expenditure of money appropriated by congress in a lump sum and not itemized as in other branches of the service, is charged against the present administration. Some say there could be a saving of a million dollars annually under proper managements.

Bitter feeling, resulting in disorganization, is said to exist among some of the officials. For months Foreman Ricketts and Public Printer Palmer have not spoken to one another, except as business required it. One occasion when they did speak, was when Palmer asked Ricketts to sign the requisition for the Lanston machines. Ricketts states that he protested because they were not needed.

SCENE OF DISORDER

Amnesty Bill Discussed by French Deputies.

THE REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY OF 1899

Attack Made on Former Minister of War.

Radical Socialist Maks a Protest, Saying Under Present Circumstances Amnesty Shall Not Be Voted to Political Exiles—The Chamber Is in an Uproar—Premier Rouvier Is Summoned.

Paris, July 13.—There was a scene of great disorder in the chamber of deputies today during the discussion of the bill granting amnesty to those condemned by the high court in connection with the revolutionary conspiracy of 1899. The bill was passed by the senate Tuesday, and came before the chamber today.

In the course of a speech on the bill, Deputy Laisies made a violent attack upon former Minister of War Andre M. Jources, leader of the Socialists in the chamber, and M. Brisson, a radical Socialist, at once rose to make a protest, saying under the present circumstances amnesty shall not be voted to the political exiles. The excitement occasioned by these speeches was greatly increased when M. Berteaux, minister of war, announced that he withdrew his signatur from the amnesty project.

The chamber was in an uproar in a moment, and quiet was only restored by President Doumer, who adourned the sitting.

Premier Rouvier, who was not in the chamber when the outbreak came was hurriedly summoned, but he did not arrive until after the sitting had been adjourned. A meeting of the council of ministers was called immediately by the premier, presumably to discuss the matter. In the lobbies it is expected that Rouvier is determined to propose an amnesty bill on his own responsibility. In view of the fact that so much opposition has developed against the amnesty bill, it is doubtful whether such a measure can pass.

VERY CRUDE WERE NEUMER'S METHODS

New York Judge Prods the Equitable Society.

New York, July 13.—Emil M. Neumer, seventeen years old, formerly a clerk in the Equitable Life Assurance society, was sentenced to the Elmira reformatory for an indefinite term by Justice Foster, in general sessions, Wednesday.

Neumer stole a life insurance policy and, with the aid of Samuel Lobley, an experienced criminal, he raised $26,000.

In passing sentence, Justice Foster took occasion to refer caustically to the conduct of Equitable affairs.

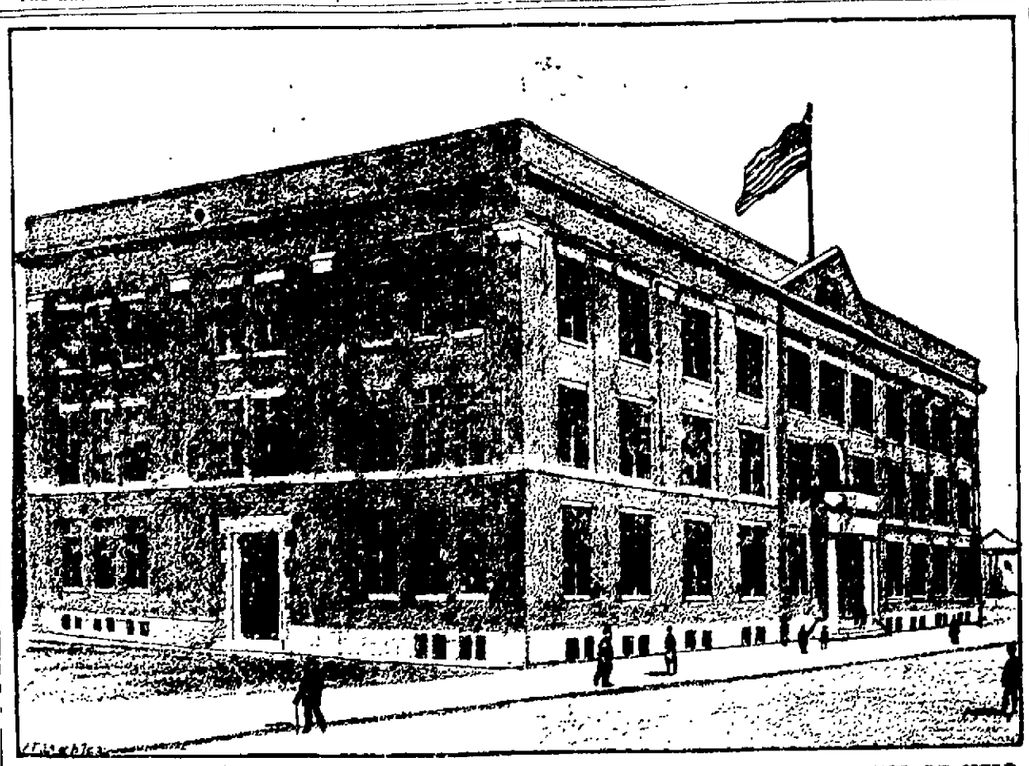
"Neumer," he said, "you stole from the Equitable, but you methods were crude, very crude, and bungling. If, instead of being in collusion with an outsider, you had been in collusion with an insider and thereby had your salary raised to $50,000 and had then divided with the other man, the result would not have been a bit more objectionable from a moral or ethical standpoint and no more hurtful to the policyholders, but very possibly you would not have been at the bar of justice."

RUSSELL SAGE IS MUCH IMPROVED

Appears in Financial Districts After Long Illness.

New York, July 13.—Russell Sage yesterday emerged from his retirement and appeared again in the financial district. Although he will be eighty-four years old the 4th of next month, he walked as though he were fifty years younger, and appeared to be oblivious of the intense heat. He went to the meeting of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph company, where many of his former associates congratulated him on how well he was looking.

Sage spent an hour or so at his office, where he had not been for any length of time since last February. His health has improved very much since his serious illness last winter. Sage, who does not believe in vacations, has no immediate plans to go to the country. He goes out driving every pleasant day with Mrs. Sage.



EQUIPMENT BUILDING, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., WHERE PEACE CONFERENCES WILL BE HELD

The Equipment building, Portsmouth, N. H., in which the conferences of the Russo-Japanese peace commission will be held, is the property of the navy department of the United States. Portsmouth was selected for the reason that it is usually cool even in midsummer, and the Equipment building is particularly adapted to the use to which it will be put because of the fact that it is on an island which can only be reached by permission of Uncle Sam. It goes without saying that during the sessions of the commissioners no outsiders will be granted permission to visit the island, and thus absolute secrecy, the prime essential of modern diplomacy, will be assured.

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OHIO SALESMAN TAKES STAND

Says the Standard Gave Rebates to Down Rivals In the West.

OUSTER SUIT IN MISSOURI

Private Bank at Yellow Springs Closes Its Doors Following Withdrawals—Aged Woman's Fatal Fall. Factory Inspectors Named — Live News of the State.

Kansas City, July 14.—A. G. Shires of Marietta, O., traveling salesman for the Pennsylvania Refining company of Oil City, Pa., was a witness at the hearing in the state's suit to oust the Standard Oil company, the Republic Oil company and the Waters-Pierce Oil company from the state of Missouri. Mr. Shires was manager for the Republic Oil company at St. Joseph, Mo., from November, 1901, to May, 1902, and came to Kansas City in June as assistant manager of the Republic Oil company. He found the Standard and the National, "the only" companies here, he said. He had charge of the tank business for the Republic, the lubricating oil department, and handled gasoline and kerosene for grocers. He said he was instructed to get after the National's customers. Henry Tengle, the manager, Mr. Shires said, told him to get certain of the National's customers, and if necessary pay a rebate of one-half cent a gallon. These rebates were paid in cash to customers. He said he never had tried to get trade from the Standard's customers. The rebate applied only to the National's trade. Mr. Shires said he was told by Mr. Tengle to say to customers that the Republic Oil company was an independent concern. The witness also made the statement that when he was manager at St. Joseph for the Republic Oil company he once had too much oil on hand and wired Kansas City for instructions. He was ordered, he said, to transfer the oil to the Standard Oil company, and he did so. He sometimes used the Standard's horses. There was no competition in St. Joseph or Kansas City between the Republic and the Standard.

Private Bank Fails.

Springfield, O., July 14.—The Citizens' bank of Yellow Springs, a private institution, failed to open its doors. There had not been the slightest intimation that the bank was in trouble until the following notice was found on the door: "Bank closed. Cause, withdrawal of deposits during the last two months. Could not turn fast enough to meet it longer. Will do our best to relieve depositors." The bank, in the absence of any statement, is thought to owe depositors between $25,000 and $30,000.

Factory Inspectors.

Columbus, O., July 14. — John H. Morgan, state factory inspector, announced his list of appointments of deputy factory inspectors for three years, as follows: Frank C. Base, Cleveland; John F. Ward, Youngstown; John W. Bath, Elyria; E. S. Bryant, Bloomdale; John W. Bly, Findlay; L. W. Ralston, Mechanicstown; Richard Lloyd, Columbus; C. B. Baker, Piqua. Andrew Spaeth, Cincinnati; John H. Gillen, Portsmouth; terms ending April 30, 1908.

Ohio Pastor President.

St. Louis, July 14.—After four close ballots the English Evangelical Lutheran synod, in annual session here, elected Rev. H. Eckhadt of Cleveland, O., as president. Retiring president, Rev. A. W. Meyer, was a candidate for re-election, and received a very close vote. Previous to the election Rev. H. Sieck of Milwaukee read a paper on "The Christian Church," which was followed by a general discussion.

Carbolic Acid in Milk.

Columbus, O., July 14.—Through the custom of Mrs. Andrew Clinkert, wife of a railway employe of tasting milk before giving it to their little six-months-old baby, the child was saved from drinking milk that had carbolic acid in it, put there by some unknown person, and its life thus saved. Mrs. Clinkert's mouth was painfully burned, but not seriously.

Bequests to Charity.

Toledo, O., July 14.—Miss Ellen M. Jones, sister of late Mayor S. M. Jones, in her will leaves $500 each to the Salvation Army and Volunteers of America and $200 to the Newsboys' association. She divides 47 shares of stock in the S. M. Jones among relatives, and the bulk of her large estate goes to Daniel E. Jones, her brother, of this city.

Girl Assaulted.

Chillicothe, O., July 14.—A posse of 30 men from Greenfield and Thurston are searching the country side for a tramp who assaulted the 13-year-old daughter of Section Boss Ed Keeper along the Detroit Southern track. The girl is in a serious condition.

Crushed by Cage.

Youngstown, O., July 14. — Martin Quinlan and John Under, employes of the Girard tin company, were killed by being caught by the cage. The hoist ran, and the men were working at it when it started suddenly, crushing them.

Democrats Will Get It.

Marion Dispatch, O., July 14.—At the session of the convention of the Flint Glass Workers' union an important telegram was received from the Green Bottle Workers' convention at Terre Haute regarding terms of amalgamation, but nothing as to its contents was given out for publication. Wheeling entered the field in the fight for national headquarters in opposition to Pittsburg and Toledo. The convention committees are holding daily sessions and will report early the coming week. It is conceded now that Lancaster, O., will get the next convention.

Barber Cut Off Nose.

Youngstown, O., July 14. — John Brady, a well known contractor, entered a barber shop to be shaved. He tied his horse outside, and when he heard it frighten at something he turned quickly, and the end of his nose was sliced off, falling to the floor. A surgeon was called, who replaced it. It is thought that the end will grow back.

Bar Association Nominations.

Put-In-Bay, O., July 14.—At the session of the Ohio State Bar association the following officers were nominated: President, Edward Kibler, Newark; secretary, Edward B. McCarter, Columbus; treasurer, C. R. Gilmore, Dayton.

Veteran Editor Retires.

Ravenna, O., July 14.—W. C. Lacey, dean of the Portage county newspaper profession, retires this week from the staff of the Ravenna Republican, after a career of 58 consecutive years at the case and desk.

Fell Into a Cellar.

Columbus, O., July 14.—Mrs. Mary Iler, 81, was almost instantly killed at her home here. She slipped and fell while descending a steep flight of steps into the cellar.

MAY RESIGN.

Rumor That Secretary Wilson Will Leave the Cabinet.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, it is rumored here, will retire from the cabinet as a result of the cotton leak,—not because he is implicated in the slightest degree, or because his integrity is questioned. Developments have convinced President Roosevelt that neither Secretary Wilson nor Statistician Hyde knew what was taking place under their noses. The president is far from being pleased with the outcome of the first investigation, as it was by no means searching enough.

King Leopold Sees Morgan.

London, July 14.—King Leopold of Belgium came to Dover from Ostend for the purpose of seeing J. Pierpont Morgan, who lunched with his majesty on board the latter's yacht. After a prolonged interview Mr. Morgan returned to London. It is reported his meeting with the king of the Belgians concerned the financing of important schemes for the development of the Belgian littoral.

Governor Powerless.

Topeka, Kan., July 14. — Governor Hoch has concluded that he can not compel T. T. Kelly, state treasurer, to repair the one million dollar bond he gave when he went into office. This is the bond half of which was signed by C. J. Devlin. When Mr. Devlin failed the governor asked that Kelly repair the bond immediately.

BASEBALL.

American League.

AT CLEVELAND—										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	*—	9	10	1
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—	3	8	0

Batteries—Donahue and Bemis, Waddell, Lorton, Henley and Schreck.

AT ST. LOUIS—										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	*—	7	11	1
Washington	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0—	4	11	1

Batteries—Howell and Sueden, Hughes, Adams and Heydon.

Second Game										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	*—	5	9	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	5	2

Batteries — Sudhoff and Roth, Patten and Kittredge.

AT CHICAGO—										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	4	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—	2	5	0

Batteries—White and Sullivan, Dineen and Criger.

AT DETROIT—										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	3	6	0
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	7	5

Batteries—Mullin and Drill, Chesbro, Griffith and McGuire.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Cleve.	44	25	.638	Bost.	31	31	.477
Chic.	42	26	.618	N. Y.	31	34	.368
Phila.	42	28	.600	St. L.	7	55	.113
Det.	35	36	.493	Wash.	21	45	.318

National League.

AT PHILADELPHIA—										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	9	2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—McFarland and Ludwig, Sudhoff and Peelin.

Second Game:										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	6	6	3

Batteries—Phelman and Grady, Dougherty and Abbott.

AT BOSTON—										R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	6	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6

Batteries—Young and Moran, Overall and Phelps.

AT BROOKLYN—										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	9	2
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	5	8	1

Batteries—McIntyre and Bergen, Case, Hildebrand and Ferry.

AT NEW YORK—										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	*—	4	8	0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	1

Batteries—Ames and Bowerman, Wicker, Lundgren and O'Neill.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
N. Y.	51	22	.710	Chic.	40	37	.519
Pitts.	48	30	.615	St. L.	29	49	.372
Phila.	45	31	.592	Bost.	24	55	.304
Chic.	43	32	.577	Brook.	23	53	.303

American Association.

AT MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis, 3, Louisville, 1.

AT MILWAUKEE—Toledo, 4; Columbus, 2.

AT ST. PAUL—St. Paul, 8; Indianapolis, 6.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Minn.	57	29	.663	Louis.	38	51	.427
Mil.	47	39	.546	Ind.	37	52	.416
Colum.	45	37	.549	Toledo	37	52	.416
St. P.	39	49	.431	Toledo	26	63	.292

AMBITION OF TOM LAWSON

Author of Frenzied Finance Will Not Go Into Politics.

WOULD SMASH THE "SYSTEM"

Declares That Should His Remedy Be Put Into Effect There Would Be a Great Financial Revolution — Bostonian Announces His Plans Before a Minnesota Audience.

St. Paul, July 14.—"I have no political ambitions. I could not accept political office if it were tendered me. I have work cut out which, even if I devote 18 hours per day to it, will last me until I am over 90 years old—too old to think of political honors." So said Thomas Lawson of Boston before a large audience in the People's church here.

Mr. Lawson did not deliver a set speech; he talked informally, in a conversational tone, devoting his time to answering a series of questions propounded to him by a local newspaper. He declared that should his so-called remedy be put into effect, there would be no political revolution, the various parties would go on battling for their principles as heretofore. But a great financial revolution there would be, there would be no more stock inflation, the money stolen from the people by the "system" would be returned to the people, and, because railroads and industrial corporations would have only to earn a fair percentage on the true value of their investments, the cost of living would be reduced and wage-earners would be able to enjoy greater luxuries and to lay by a greater portion of their earnings.

As to when he would propound this remedy, he said that it would be foolish to make it known until the people were ready for it; otherwise the "system" would find means to render it non-effective. The people must first get rid of their stocks and bonds; sell them to the "system" at the present inflated prices, and then when the "system" was forced to let them go, the people should buy them back cheaply and forever keep the control in their own hands. When this had been accomplished, the remedy, which he declared to be a simple business proposition, could be put into force and there would never again be inflation of capital stocks. As to whether or not his plan was a dangerous one, he replied that it was—that is, dangerous "for the other fellow." A panic might ensue; in fact he hoped and believed a panic would ensue, but not until the people had sold their stocks to the "system."

CONSCRIPTION

Can Not Be Adopted In England. Balfour's Views.

London, July 14.—In the house of commons Premier Balfour referred to the speech of Field Marshal Lord Roberts in the house of lords Monday last, in which the latter said that the armed forces of Great Britain as a body were absolutely unfitted and unprepared for war, and declared emphatically that the choice lay between conscription or some practical system of universal training. The premier said he could never be led to believe that conscription could be successfully adopted in England. He maintained that the government's scheme of army reform was the best solution of the problem.

Burglar Caught by Bulldog.

Springfield, Mass., July 14.—A bulldog captured a burglar who entered the store of H. F. Fletcher & Company. Mrs. George A. Deland, who lives up stairs, saw the burglar enter through a rear window, and in summoning the police alarmed the burglar. When the police arrived the intruder had gone. A dog in the rear hallway barked persistently, and a policeman turned his searchlight in that direction. There he saw the dog holding a man by the seat of his trousers. The dog released his hold when the patrolman grabbed the burglar. The prisoner, who gave the name of "Mr. Sullivan of Holyoke," was not harmed by the dog. "I could have broken away, but what was the use?" said Sullivan. "He'd grab me again and make sure of the job the second time."

Lynching Threatened.

Winfield, Kan., July 14.—There were threats of lynching William Chadburn the surviving bandit who shot and killed Detective Calhoun, and he was guarded closely by the sheriff and a force of deputies until taken to the jail at Sedan for safe keeping. He may recover from his wounds. Chadburn was released from the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth a week ago, after serving three years for robbing the postoffice at Mulhall, Okla. The body of Ed Madrian, who was killed by the posse, will be buried in the potters' field.

Powder Mill Explosion.

Oakland, Cal., July 14.—William Dwyer and seven Chinese were killed by an explosion at the Giant powder works, 10 miles from here. The explosion occurred in the mixing house and all the men at work there were killed.

Typical French Duel.

Paris, July 14.—Senator Prevet was severely wounded in the forearm in a sword duel with Senator Delpeche, as the result of a dispute over the government's amnesty bill.

PREFERS WATER,

But Governor Hoch Will Not Refuse to Use Wine.

Topeka, Kan., July 14. — Governor Hoch has asked the builders of the battleship Kansas, the date of whose launching has been fixed for Aug. 12, to postpone the event a few days in order that he may be present. Miss Anna Hoch, the governor's daughter, has been selected as sponsor for the ship. "My preference," said the governor, "is that the ship shall be christened with water. If the matter is left to me I shall certainly rule that only water be used. If, however, it is the custom of the navy department to christen the boat otherwise, and it has the say in the matter, then of course I shall be guided by the department's suggestion."

Quarrel of School Directors.

Anadarko, Okla., July 14.—P. C. Renfrow and Thurston Plowman were killed at Cogar, in Lone Rock township, in a quarrel that is said to have arisen over school matters, according to word received by the sheriff, who has sent officers to the scene. The dead men were members of the school board. Givens Nathan and Lee Masters, who are being held for alleged complicity in the killing, are said to have gone to Renfrow's house to demand certain school books, when the fatal quarrel ensued.

ATTENDANTS

At a State Insane Asylum Strike. The Cause.

Chattahoochie, Fla., July 14.—Thirty attendants at the state insane asylum walked out as a result of a failure of the management to discharge D. W. Yarbrough, a bookkeeper, and his wife. The trouble grew out of a recent legislative investigation of the affairs of the asylum, the legislative committee charging a condition of gross immorality. As the result specified no names, all the attendants felt it reflected on them. The report is said to have been founded on testimony given by Yarbrough. Superintendent Whitney was asked to discharge Yarbrough, and in his failure to do so the attendants left.

Dakotan Tornado.

Fairfax, N. D., July 14.—One person was killed and 14 injured, two probably fatally, by a tornado which swept a portion of the Rosebud reservation. At least three small towns are known to have been struck by the storm. Roy McFadden was killed near St. Elmo. Eight persons were injured at Herrick and several buildings destroyed. At Burke six people were injured, including James Jenson, his wife and baby. The latter two may die.

Deaths at New York.

New York, July 14 — Thirteen deaths attributed to the hot weather were recorded in New York. In addition a score or more of persons were overcome by the heat and are under treatment in the city hospitals. Despite a drenching rainfall and scattered showers, the thermometer rose to a maximum of 85 degrees.

Called on the President.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 14.—Beekman Winthrop, governor of Porto Rico, and Edward C. Hunt, chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona, were guests of the president at Sagamore Hill. Governor Winthrop is in this country on a leave of absence.

Invitation Declined.

Melbourne, July 14. — President Roosevelt declined the invitation extended by the commonwealth government to Miss Alice Roosevelt to visit Australia with Secretary Taft and the members of his family.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Good to prime steers, $5 50@6 00; poor to medium, $3 75@5 25; stockers and feeders, $2 50@4 35; cows, $2 00@4 75; heifers, $2 25@5 25; canners, $1 50@2 50; bulls, $2 00@4 00; Texas fed steers, $4 00@5 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, $5 30@5 55; fair to choice mixed, $4 50@5 25; western sheep, $4 75@5 85; native lambs, $5 00@5 25; western lambs, $6 00@6 50. Calves $5 50@6 75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5 95@6 70; good to choice heavy, $5 50@5 90; rough heavy, $5 10@5 30. Hides, $5 50@5 70. Wheat—No. 2 red, 91@92. Corn—No. 2, 56¾@57c. Oats—No. 2, 31@31½c.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle, Export, good to choice, $5 10@5 75; shipping steers, $4 50@5 10; butcher cattle, $4 00@5 25; heifers, $3 25@4 90; cows, $3 00@4 00; bulls, $2 50@3 75; milkers and springers, $20 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 00@7 25; wethers, $6 00@6 25; mixed, $5 25@5 75; ewes, $4 50@5 25; spring lambs, $6 50@8 50. Calves—Best, $7 00@7 25. Hogs—Mediums and Yorkers, $5 90; Yorkers, $5 95; pigs, $5 90, roughs, $4 75@4 90; stags, $3 00@4 00.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Choice fat, dry-fed steers, $4 00@5 50; coarse and rough, $3 75@4 50, heifers, $3 75@4 75; cows, $1 50@4 50; bulls, $2 00@3 50, milkers and springers, $12 00@45 00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs, $7 00@7 50; culls, $5 00@6 00, wethers, $4 50@5 00; mixed sheep, $3 00@4 50; ewes, $3 75@4 25. Calves—$7 00 down. Hogs — Yorkers, $5 85@5 90, mixed weights, $5 85; medium and heavy, $5 85; pigs, $5 80@5 85; stags and roughs, $3 50@4 90.

PITTSBURG — Cattle, Prime, $5 70@5 85; choice, $5 40@5 65; good, $5 10@5 35; tidy butchers, $4 50@5 00; heifers, $3 00@4 50, cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@3 75; fresh cows, $25 00@45 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 75@5 90; mixed, $5 00@5 75, spring lambs, $4 50@8 00. Calves—$5 00@7 50. Hogs—Prime heavy, $5 90; medium, $5 90@5 95; heavy Yorkers, $5 95, light Yorkers and pigs, $5 25@6 00.

NEW YORK—Cattle: Steers, $4 45@5 77½; bulls, $2 50@4 20; cows, $1 75@4 10. Sheep, $3 25@4 00. Lambs—$5 50@7 25. Hogs — State hogs, $6 20@6 35. Calves—$4 50@5 00. Wheat—No. 2 red, $1 00. Corn—No. 2, 62½c. Oats—Mixed, 26 to 32 lbs., 35½@36½c.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 92@92c. Corn—No. 3 mixed, 55@55¼c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Rye—No. 2, 75c. Lard—$6 70. Bulk meats—$7 37½. Bacon—$8 62½. Hogs—$4 60@5 75. Cattle—$2 00@4 85. Sheep—$2 75@4 65. Lambs—$4 50@5 10.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 92c; corn, 58¾c; oats, 31½c, rye, 72c; cloverseed, $7 40.

PEACE PARTY OVERJOYED

Selection of President Witte as Envoy a Popular Move.

SAILS SOON FOR AMERICA

Four Regiments of Grenadiers Stationed at Moscow Reported to Have Mutinied — Leaders of Rioters Executed at Odessa—Chinese Government's Faith in Japan.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—In the various prisons at Odessa there have been hanged 24 leaders of the recent rioting, and 17 more await execution. The battleship Georgi Pobedonosetz has arrived at Odessa with a fresh crew for the purpose of taking 67 mutineers, to Sebastopol for trial by courtmartial.

It is reported here that four grenadier regiments at Moscow mutinied, and that at Warsaw certain officers refused to give command to their men to fire on people who were making a demonstration. Not the slightest confirmation, however, is obtainable of these rumors.

Emperor Nicholas has signed the appointment of M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, to be chief plenipotentiary representing the Russian government in the peace negotiations to be conducted next month in the United States, succeeding M. Muravieff, resigned. The appointment clothes M. Witte with plenary powers. Official notification of the designation of M. Witte to head the mission has been forwarded to Washington. M. Witte will take passage on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails from Cherbourg July 26.

The peace party is overjoyed at the fact that the negotiations have been placed in M. Witte's hands. It is the firm belief that this not only insures a successful termination of the negotiations, but that M. Witte will secure the best possible terms for his country. Some of the grand dukes and courtiers of the emperor's entourage, however, are reported to be furious at M. Witte's selection.

China's Attitude.

Yokohama, July 14.—Dr. Morrison, the London Times correspondent, who is here on his way to Washington, says that China confidently expects that peace will be made between Russia and Japan, relying upon Japan's selection of plenipotentiaries to cause a cessation of hostilities. Regarding China's representation at the peace conference, Dr. Morrison said that a certain section of China wanted representation in the proceedings, but as the conference will not be of an international character these Chinese have been urged not to prosecute their desires. Wiser councils had vetoed the idea, being willing to trust to Japanese equity. Viceroy Yuan Shih Kaia, the most influential man in China, is quite confident that Japan will act in good faith. Dr. Morrison thought that the anti-American sentiment among the Chinese is subsiding, and that it had never become as widespread as had been represented.

IN A RIOT

One Fatally and Many Badly Hurt. Factory Wrecked.

New York, July 14.—One man was probably fatally injured, more than a score were slightly hurt, and hundreds were involved in a riot of striking tailors and their sympathizers in Wallabout street, in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. It was not until the crowd had wrecked the clothing factory of Isaac Newman that the police dispersed the crowd. Two arrests were made. Newman, the owner of the factory, was the man who will probably die. He was struck on the head by an iron bar in the hands of a striker, receiving a fracture of the skull. One hundred and twenty-five men employed in Newman's factory went out on strike two days ago, and disturbances around the factory have been frequent since that time.

Floods in Virginia.

Roanoke, Va., July 14.—The heavy rains during the past 10 days have caused the mountain streams to rise very high. The lowlands in this vicinity have been swept clean and many bridges carried away. At Wiltheville the precipitation in three hours was three inches, and the river is higher than in 30 years. At Irving, Goose creek is sweeping everything before it. At Roanoke the rainfall for the past 12 days has been 7.33 inches. All railway traffic has been delayed by washouts.

Special Grand Jury.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 14. — Judge Quarles of the United States district court announced that a special United States grand jury will be summoned in September, to meet in Milwaukee. Judge Quarles refused to make known the matters the grand jury is especially summoned to investigate, but it is said it will devote itself to an inquiry into the affairs of the general paper company, known as the paper trust.

Case Continued.

Newport, Ky., July 14. — Owing to the absence of one of the attorneys, the case against Mayor Helmbold and two policemen, held by United States Commissioner Leonard on charges of having interfered with United States officers in charge of Caleb Powers, was continued until Saturday.

COUNCIL BALKS

It Refuses to Act on the Request of Mayor Weaver.

Philadelphia, July 14.—For the first time since he began his campaign for municipal reform Mayor Weaver received a setback at the hands of common council, when that body did not comply with his request to authorize him to employ special counsel to represent the city in the matter of certain contracts that are to be brought before the courts. The ordinance authorizing the mayor to employ special counsel was introduced last week and referred to the finance commission. The mayor sent a communication to common councils asking that body to take immediate action, and giving as a reason that it will be necessary within a short time to have the courts pass on contracts involving millions of dollars. He further stated that no more important matter to the city financially has ever been before the local courts, and that he desired the city to be represented by the best law talent that can be obtained. The mayor's communication was read, and without debate it was voted to refer it to the same committee to which the ordinance was sent.

English Naval Distribution.

London, July 14. — The admiralty has just completed the scheme of naval redistribution outlined by the Earl of Selborne, former first lord of the admiralty, in December last, by the addition of numerous battleships to the channel, Atlantic, Mediterranean and reserve squadrons. There are now concentrated in nearby seas no fewer than 45 battleships, all of modern construction; 15 armored and 27 other cruisers with their accompanying torpedo boat flotillas, all ready for war at an instant's notice, as well as reserve vessels provided with the nuclei of crews. All of these squadrons will be in immediate touch with the admiralty. The eastern fleet will consist of three groups, with bases respectively at Hongkong, Aden and Sydney, while another cruiser division at the Cape of Good Hope will form a connecting link.

COLLIERIES

Illuminated by Electricity and Engines Give Way to Motor Cars.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 14.—The electric power plant of the Delaware and Hudson Coal company in this vicinity is being enlarged, and within the next few weeks this company will operate and illuminate all its collieries in the northern part of this city by electricity. The small locomotives will give way to the motor cars and the mine mules will be a thing of the past. The company in a small way has given the electric devices a systematic trial, which proved more valuable than first surmised.

Woman Decapitated.

Belmont, Mass., July 14.—The body of an unknown woman about 30 years of age was found by a farmhand in a gully on the Arlington golf links, near Belmont. The head had been nearly severed from the body, and numerous other injuries indicated beyond question that a murder had been committed. The police found near the spot a man's cuff and part of a watch chain, but no other traces of the identity of the murderer.

Alexander Very Ill.

New York, July 14.—James W. Alexander, former president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, continues very ill. He is undergoing treatment in a secluded place in Long Island, and it was said that he is in such a condition that all knowledge of recent developments in the society have been kept from him.

German-Swedish Alliance.

Stockholm, July 14. — On good authority it is stated that a German-Swedish alliance is seriously contemplated. The question, it is said, was discussed at conferences between Emperor William and King Oscar on board the Hohenzollern at Gelle. The conferences lasted from two to three hours.

General Porter Home.

New York, July 14.—General Horace Porter, former ambassador to France, and more recently the senior special American ambassador appointed to receive the body of John Paul Jones, returned home on the steamer Deutschland.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

W. D. Wilhoit and wife of St. Louis stunned by bolt of lightning from a clear sky on Pike's peak.

Indian girls who graduated from the government school at Appleton, Wis., are being employed as domestics.

Chinese in Hawaii are trying to raise a fund of $50,000 to assist in the boycott of United States goods in China.

Nelson J. Hill of Lansing, Mich., applied himself to the work of perfecting a patent beet puller until he became violently insane.

Rev. Dr. Charles Pearson, 60, pastor of the Unitarian church of Quincy, Ill., died in London, where he was visiting his daughter. Author of several poems and theological essays.

James Grady, 83, one of the best known residents of Mecosta county, Mich., and known as a much married man died at his farm in Mecosta county. He was living with his fifth wife when he died.

Kentucky railroad commission holds that under the constitution of the state the express companies doing business in the state are common carriers, as are railroad corporations, and that it is within its province to regulate their rates.

EXCLUSION OF COOLIES

President Says the Law Will Be Enforced.

HAS TALK WITH LABOR LEADERS

False Construction Placed on Recent Order by Trades Unionists and Others—Immigration Bars Not To Be Let Down, So Far as the Chinese Are Concerned.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 13.—A conference was held here between President Roosevelt and two of the important leaders of organized labor, Samuel Gompers of Washington and James Duncan of Quincy, Mass., respectively the president and one of the vice presidents of the American Federation of Labor. The conference was devoted particularly to a consideration of the order recently issued by the president regarding the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law. An impression had been gained by many members of labor organizations that the order, to an extent at least, let down the immigration bars so far as the Chinese were concerned. The president assured his callers, however, that no such construction properly could be placed on the order, and that he was just as vigorously opposed to the admission to this country of Chinese coolies as they could be.

"We directed the president's attention," said Mr. Gompers after the conference, "to the interpretation placed by some persons on his recent order issued at the instance of the American Asiatic association, concerning the admission to this country of Chinese. By many of our own people and by many Chinese that order was looked upon as a letting down of the immigration bars so far as the Chinese are concerned. The president assured us that no proper reading of the order would warrant such an interpretation, and that nothing was further from his intention than that such an impression should be gotten from the order. His determination is that both skilled and unskilled Chinese laborers shall be excluded from the United States, and he says the law will be rigidly enforced. His order related only to the so-called exempt classes, merchants, students, travelers and the like, who heretofore have had difficulty in gaining admission to this country because of the many fraudulent certificates issued to them and to coolies who are not entitled to certificates. We went over the entire matter, the conference being perfectly satisfactory to us. The president suggested that in the course of the next five or six months we again bring the matter to his attention in the light of experience of that length of time in working under the order."

HORSES LOOKED ALIKE TO THEM

Caledonia Young Men Have Unique Experience.

Sunday afternoon James Williams and John Iden drove to Marion to see their "regulars" and on arriving in the city the horse was placed in the Garberson livery barn.

On calling for their horse along in the wee hours of the morning the boys were somewhat sleepy and "all horses looked alike to them." When the horse was hitched, the boys started home, where they found upon arriving at the Virtue livery barn that they had traded horses somewhere during the night. Of course the boys placed all the blame on Garberson, but then we have our doubts. The horses were exchanged Monday forenoon somewhere near Slick's crossing, and the boys say that in the future they will be more careful.—Caledonia Enterprise.

Enquirer Philosophy.

Mr. Russell Sage, though a very aged man, is said to be still acquisitive in his brief periods of appreciation of what is going on in the world. What a pity it is that there never comes a time in life when men know they have enough. What a burden it must be to the close, rich man to think of the mean relatives who will get his money.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Brighter Outlook.

Grover Cleveland says that he doesn't propose to be a dummy director in the Equitable company. With a few more officials of the same mind as the former president Equitable affairs should begin to look up.—Youngstown Telegram.

Mrs. Emma Cromer and son, George, of San Francisco, California, are the guests of relatives in the city.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, July 13.—Butter—Extras in creameries 19¾; firsts in creameries 18@19; seconds 16@17; dairies, coolies, extra 18; firsts 15; seconds 15; packing 14; process 17½@18.

Eggs—Extra 18½; prime firsts 16½; firsts 14½; at mark, cases included 12¼@13¾; cases returned 12@13½; dirties 10; seconds 8.

Live poultry—Turkeys 14@15; chickens, hens 10; spring chickens per pound 16; roosters old and staggy 7. Ducks 10; geese, medium to good weights per dozen $6.

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The Congressional Tour to the Philippine Islands

SECRETARY TAFT'S Philippine party, which left Washington on June 30 and sailed from San Francisco on July 8, ought to arrive at Yokohama about July 26, allowing for a short stop at Honolulu. From that point the official party of the secretary—those who are expected to conduct the business end of the expedition—will be taken to Tokyo for a three days' visit as the guests of the mikado. They will be lodged in one of the imperial residences and every attention will be showered on them. The Japanese will make good use of the occasion to show their appreciation of America's sympathetic attitude in the present war, and a series of entertainments of great magnificence has been planned.

After visiting other cities in Japan, notably Nagasaki and Kobe, the party will sail direct for Manila, expecting to reach that city on Aug. 6. On the evening of the day following their arrival Governor General and Mrs. Wright will hold a reception at the government house. On the next day the chamber of commerce will give a dinner. This will be succeeded by a reception at the Army and Navy club by General and Mrs. Corbin. A day later Archbishop Harty will entertain the visiting Americans at the archiespicopal palace. Next day a number of representative Filipinos will give a ceremonious dinner, and finally the citizens' committee will wind up the official festivities with a ball. This will be the signal for a brilliant round of private civilities to begin, and the wealthy citizens of the capital of the archipelago have a reputation for lavish hospitality.

Having satisfied the demands of official etiquette, the business end of the party will proceed to see as much as possible of Uncle Sam's strange oriental appanage, satisfy themselves as to what the country is like and what is really to be expected of the little brown men who, according to the late Thomas B. Reed, have cost the American people $2 per head. Business is the ostensible purpose of the expedition, and it is expected that the members of the party will store up large quantities of information which will be serviceable in future congressional legislation. The project was undertaken at the instance of the Philippine government. This is equivalent to saying that the expenses of the tour will be borne by the United States treasury, and the bill will be a comprehensive one. It has been announced by the war department that only thirty persons were invited by the Philippine government, but that others would be permitted to accompany the party at their own expense.

At this season, the most trying of the entire year in south Pacific regions, a voyage to the Philippines and a prolonged sojourn in the archipelago are rather formidable for an American to contemplate. In view of the decidedly herculean proportions of the secretary of war it argues powerfully for his devotion to the cause that he has been induced to attempt it. Since his return from the islands last year he has been in constant receipt of advices from reliable sources in the archipelago to the effect that his presence would do wonders toward easing certain points of friction between the natives and the Americans.

It is a curious state of affairs, but it is a fact, that the United States government has been practically without reliable means of securing unbiased reports of what is taking place in the islands. Almost all official reports have been so varying in detail as to be comparatively useless. The opinions of residents, either native or foreign, are subject to the same criticism. The press associations confine themselves to bare records of facts and do not present to the readers of American newspapers discussion of the problems that are confronting the administration or the natives.

Secretary Taft had received information from his correspondents living at various points in the archipelago which seemed to make it imperative that he should visit the region. He was informed, recently that the radical wing of the federal party in the islands had split from the conservative wing and had adopted what it had been pleased to term the "Taft platform." Now Mr. Taft avers solemnly that he has not the slightest idea as to what the "Taft platform" may be. That, for one reason, is why he was persuaded to make the journey. He declares that he was always as conservative as he possibly could be while he was in the islands, and he is afraid that he was misunderstood. The Filipino political leader has never been able to draw the line very definitely between politics and romance, and the secretary came to the conclusion that at the present time romance is largely in the ascendency.

The native leaders and the more intelligent among their following are impatient for the beginning of the Philippine assembly. They are eager for the time to come when they can take part in the business of governing the islands. Under the law as it now stands the assembly cannot be convened until two years after the completion of the Philippine census. The census was finished last April, and it will be April, 1907, before the natives can begin lawmaking. Many of them have vague ideas as to the full scope of the secretary's powers, some of them clothing him with absolutism and believing that he will convene the assembly immediately upon his arrival.

It will be part of the secretary's duty to set them right in this matter and to assure them that they must wait until the prescribed time. Since they have never had any share in the management of their public affairs, it is common belief among the Filipinos that the coming of the assembly will usher in their political millennium and that by legislation all of the evils which have afflicted them for so long will disappear like magic. They have yet to learn the lesson that legislation is a double edged tool; that it sometimes cuts, but does not always cure.

Ever since the internal revenue tax on liquor and tobacco went into effect in the Philippines, on Jan. 1 last, there has been bitter protest. Although the tax is moderate—only about one-half the rate imposed in the United States—it has been badly received by all interests. The reason for this is probably to be found in the fact that never before have these articles of public consumption been subjected to taxation. The Spaniards exhausted ingenuity in piling up taxation on every conceivable article of use, but it never occurred to them that liquor and tobacco could be made thus to yield a public revenue. The imposition of this license, so new and so hostile to the Filipinos of all classes, has been the occasion of frequent bitternesses. The result has been that the manufacture has been curtailed greatly and business of all kinds has sympathized. It is expected that Secretary Taft and his party will make it clear to the disgruntled islanders that untaxed liquor and tobacco are unworthy of the patronage of a free people; that if they aspire to the dignity of self government they must learn to tolerate the most infallible method ever invented by man to raise the public revenues.

Another matter that will occupy the attention of Mr. Taft and his party will be the settlement of a rather serious dispute which has arisen in Cavite or, rather, the final extinction of a quarrel which has never been quite smoothed over. Some time ago the American authorities arrested several landowners in that province, who were charged with being accomplices of ladrones. Ladronism has never been thoroughly suppressed in Cavite. Outbreaks have been so frequent that it has been necessary to maintain a large constabulary force, and it has often happened that leading men of the province have been known to connive at the escape of the ladrones. Some of these landed proprietors have been in the habit of paying protection money to the bandits to prevent annoyance, and the destruction of their crops. Several arrests have been made. Pedro Rohas, son of one of the richest men in the Philippines, was one of the men taken. A good deal of bitterness prevails and Mr. Taft will find an opportunity to employ his skill as a healer.

The investigating party and possibly some of the others will be taken on board one of the government transports and carried on a tour of the archipelago. All of the principal ports of the islands will be visited and the transport will remain long enough in port to give the tourists an opportunity to visit the interior and to see for themselves whether or not the natives are ready for self government. Practically every section of the islands will be visited. After a short time spent with the dog eating Igorrotes, the party will proceed to the northern district of Luzon and call upon the Bontocs. These wards of Uncle Sam met some of the members of the distinguished party at the St. Louis fair and old associations will be revived. The Bontocs are head hunters, and a warrior's record in that direction is tattooed on his breast. Antonio, the chief of the tribe, who was at St. Louis last year, has five heads credited to him.

On the southeast coast of Mindanao the secretary and his friends will make a visit to the Bagobos, the most spectacular of the tribesmen. Unlike most other of the Mindanao people they are not Mohammedans, but are pagans pure and simple. They are the most attractive looking people on the island. The men are tall, sinewy and decidedly handsome, and the women are well formed, graceful and frequently pretty. Originally the Bagobos were also head hunters, but the habit is dying out. They excel in bead work, and many of their designs are unmistakably artistic.

Perhaps the natives best known to the visitors and also those most familiar to the people of the United States generally are the Moros, who will be permitted to entertain the party for a short time. These interesting savages defied the Spanish authorities for centuries and could not be ousted from their mountain fortresses. Until the Americans reached the Philippines they were the terrors of the archipelago and had never been conquered. Uncle Sam's men in khaki found them troublesome, but they were finally brought to terms and have recently adopted an attitude of respectful submission that is almost a miracle to the old time Spanish residents.

Among the well known persons who accompany the secretary are Miss Alice Roosevelt and several of her young woman friends, Senator and Mrs. Dubois of Idaho, Senator and Mrs. Newlands of Nevada, Senator and Mrs. Scott of West Virginia, Representative and Mrs. Grosvenor of Ohio, Representative and Mrs. De Armond of Missouri, Representative and Mrs. Driscoll of New York, Representative and Mrs. Loud of Michigan, Representative and Mrs. McNary of Massachusetts, Representatives Parsons and Payne and their wives, of New York, Senators Foster of Louisiana, Long of Kansas, Patterson of Colorado and Warren of Wyoming, Representatives Cockran of New York, Cooper of Wisconsin, Curtis of Kansas, Foss of Illinois, Gilbert of Indiana, Gilbert of Massachusetts, Howard of Georgia, Longworth of Ohio, McKinley of Illinois, Otjen of Wisconsin, Scott of Kansas, Scherley of Kentucky and Wiley of Alabama. Besides these political notabilities there are many private citizens almost equally well known.

JAMES R. DENTLEY.

SECRETARY TAFT.

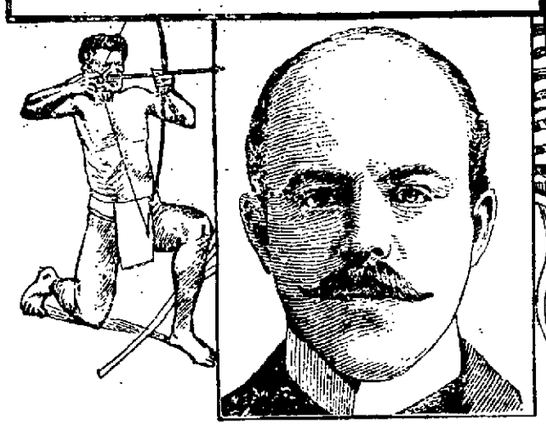
MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

REPRESENTATIVE DE ARMOND.

SENATOR NEWLANDS.

REPRESENTATIVE COCKRAN.

REPRESENTATIVE LONGWORTH.



ARE WEDDED LAST WINTER

Roy Wottring and Miss Wallmeyer of Columbus.

THE MARRIAGE IS KEPT A SECRET

Parents of Groom Not Informed Until a Few Days Ago—Parental Forgiveness Is Forthcoming—The Bride and Groom Make Their Home in Detroit.

Because he had not reached his majority and did not want his parents to know, Roy Wottring, twenty years of age, a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Wottring of Prospect, married a Miss Wallmeyer at Columbus last winter. Since then they have been living at Detroit, where the bridegroom is employed in an automobile factory.

Recently the parents of the young Benedict suspected that their son had been married secretly. Wednesday, Mr. Wottring arrived home for a visit with his parents, and told them of his marriage. Parental forgiveness was forthcoming and the young man was told to return and bring back his bride and introduce her.

Mrs. Wottring, the mother of the bridegroom, said over the telephone Thursday that her son and his bride were expected in Prospect Friday.

"Why did your son want to keep the marriage a secret?" Mrs. Wottring was asked.

"What do you suppose he wanted to keep it a secret for? He was too young, of course," came the rather sharp reply.

Mrs. Wottring did not know just when the wedding had taken place, and did not remember the christian name of the bride, except that she was known as "Babe." At any rate, they had been forgiven and no disappointment was expressed.

Young Mr. Wottring met his bride when he worked in Columbus. Upon being transferred to Detroit the young people thought that life would be sweeter together, and their marriage followed. The marriage was kept a secret from everybody, save the widowed mother of the bride.

AT A MEETING OF PYTHIANS

Officers Installed by the Waldo Lodge.

THE AID SOCIETY HOLDS A MEETING

Members Are Entertained at the Home of Mrs. Jacob Reely—Star Band Goes to Richwood To Furnish Music for the Races—Other Interesting Waldo News.

Waldo, July 14.—[Special.]—Whetstone Lodge, Knights of Pythias, installed officers at the meeting Wednesday evening. The officers are C. H. Knickel, chancellor commander; H. O. Donithan, vice chancellor; C. H. Keller, prelate, William Gearhiser, master of work; Joseph Bland, master at arms; Weston Llewellyn, inner guard; George Myers, outer guard; W. E. Selanders, keeper of records and seal; R. W. Gabler, master of finance; J. W. Gompf, master of exchequer; J. B. Frey, past chancellor. R. W. Gabler acted as installing officer. The rank of page will be conferred on a class of six candidates next Thursday evening.

The Methodist Ladies' Aid society met at the home of Mrs. Jacob Reely, Wednesday afternoon. The following officers were elected for the next six months: President, Mrs. Nancy Llewellyn; vice president, Mrs. Charles Taylor; secretary, Mrs. Shroats; treasurer, Mrs. Ella Bland; organist, Miss Vinnie Selanders; chaplain, Mrs. Nancy Coleman; executive committee, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Waddell and Mrs. Philip Gompf.

A large number of young people came over from Ashley, Wednesday, and took advantage of the excursion rates to Sandusky. Twenty-eight tickets were sold.

The Star band went to Richwood, Thursday to furnish music for the races.

Ray Anthony is quite seriously ill of appendicitis at the home of Will Michel.

The Sunday-school convention to be held in the Reformed church, July 22, promises to be a treat for all those interested in the work. The speakers for the occasion are Rev. H. A. Dowling of Columbus, Mr. A. T. Nelson of Ashland, Rev. Ellen R. King of Smithville and Miss Bessie A. Mast of Millersburg. Mr. John Brower of Chicago will conduct the singing. The convention begins at 10 o'clock, standard time.

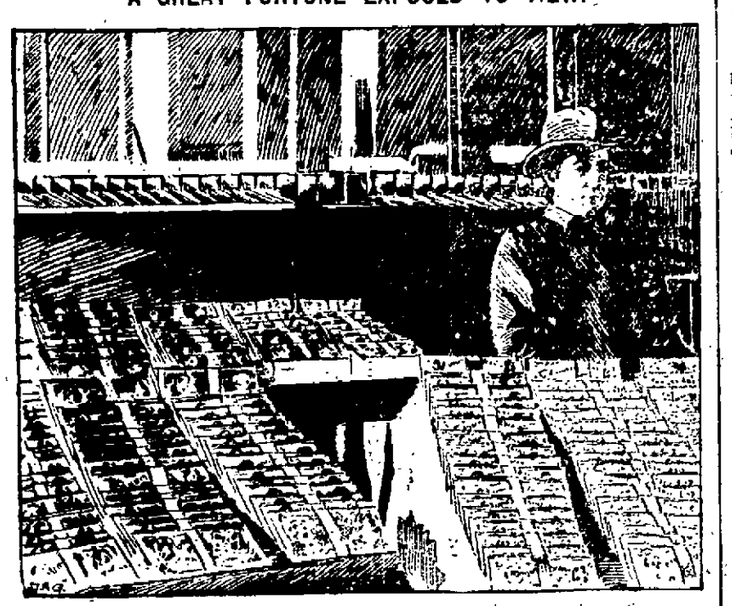
W. C. Luellen has returned from Canton, where he attended the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Ohio as representative of the Thirty-First district.

A Few Interesting Pictures From Far and Near

LAOS CELEBRATING THE CORONATION OF THEIR NEW KING.

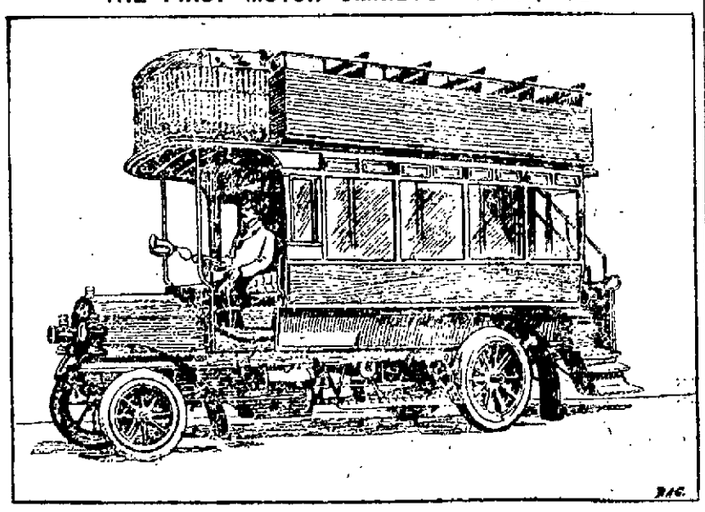
The fantastic ceremony shown in the picture was performed at the coronation of Sisavong, the new king of the French protectorate of Luang Prabang, in southeastern Asia. The monarch is twenty years of age and was at one time a pupil of the Ecole Colonial, Paris. In the cut he is being saluted by the representatives of his ancestors. These three grotesque figures wear wigs and masks and are supposed to exert a great influence on the coming reign.

A GREAT FORTUNE EXPOSED TO VIEW.



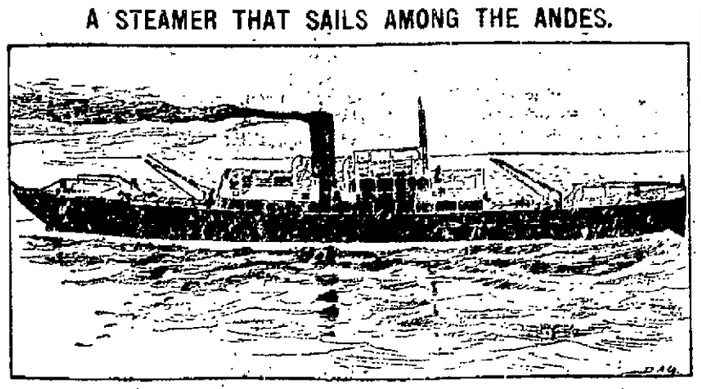
A good idea of the space occupied by $320,000 in United States currency may be gained from the cut herewith given. Here that amount of money is laid out in neat piles on tables. If there were $100 in each package, 3,200 of them would be required, and if the bills were divided into small denominations the entire amount would be of greater bulk and heavier than one man could lift from the ground. Such a collection of dollar bills would occupy more space than the ordinary banking establishment could afford to give to them.

THE FIRST MOTOR OMNIBUS POSTOFFICE.



The Isle of Wight has inaugurated a line of motor omnibuses like that illustrated in the cut, and they are in daily use in that picturesque spot. These vehicles not only carry passengers, but they are fitted with pillar letter boxes. Another use to which these motors have been put is to act as perambulating bookstores. The roads in the Isle of Wight are the finest in the United Kingdom, and their perfect condition adds largely to the success of the project.

A STEAMER THAT SAILS AMONG THE ANDES.



The steamer illustrated in the picture is the Inca, built at Hull, England, for service on Lake Titicaca, the largest lake in South America and the loftiest body of water on the American continent. This lake lies between two cordilleras of the Andes at an altitude of 12,900 feet above the sea. The boat was sent under its own steam to Mollendo, a seaport town of Peru, where it was taken to pieces and carried on lama back up the mountains. It made 3,000 separate packages and was conveyed 150 miles. A railroad has been built from the seacoast to the lake, and the boat is part of the system. Lake Titicaca is seventy miles in length and has several good sized villages on its shores.

A WONDERFUL MICHIGAN GIANT.

Louis Mollenen, the tall Michigander shown in the cut, is only nineteen years of age and is still growing quite rapidly. He is now seven feet eight inches in height and weighs 370 pounds. As may be seen, he is well proportioned, and he is reputed to be as strong as an ox. He has worked underground as a miner ever since he was a small boy, and that rather unfavorable mode of living has not stunted him. His parents are undersized, his mother weighing less than a hundred pounds. The man standing beside Louis in the picture is six feet in stature.

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BY W. G. HARDING.

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PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY - - - - JULY 15

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

The Republicans of the Third Judicial circuit will meet in delegate convention at Lima, Ohio, on the fifteenth day of July, 1905, at ten o'clock a. m., at the court-house, to place in nomination a candidate for circuit judge.

The basis of representation will be one for every two hundred and fifty (250) votes and fractional part thereof, cast for Secretary of State Laylin, in the year 1904. This representation will give the following number of votes for the respective counties in the circuit:

Allen	24
Auglaize	13
Crawford	14
Defiance	13
Hancock	23
Hardin	19
Henry	11
Logan	20
Marion	18
Mercer	9
Paulding	14
Putnam	10
Seneca	21
Union	15
Van Wert	17
Wyandot	11

Delegates will be selected in the respective counties in such manner as shall be designated by the circuit judicial committeemen of each county, except in such counties as have selected or otherwise provided for the selection of delegates.

Jas. W. Halfhill, chairman.
W. W. Chapman, secretary.

A New York writer contends that it's possible for a man to love two women at the same time. Not if they find it out.

The Columbus Dispatch thinks Baltimore should be proud of its Fourth of July record—only four injured, as a result of celebrating. If the Dispatch is really out after clean state records it should go a little further south; start in at Richmond, for instance, and circle around to New Orleans.

That grand jury may have placed the packers on the defensive, but their prices are as aggressive as ever.

Judge Parker is enjoying those morning plunges now without the slightest risk of bumping his head against the bottom of the newspaper boats.

Wouldn't it be a shame, Mr. Fairbanks, should Mr. Root convince you that all these trips are futile?

For the next few months the state Democratic press will run a series of articles by that prince of humorists, Colonel W. A. Taylor, but the humor may not be obtrusive till the colonel breaks into his ante-election figures.

Mr. Taft appears to feel that Mr. Root will be an ideal man to hold the lid down on the Panama canal situation.

Leader Shea of the Chicago teamsters is now fighting for a vindication. It must be pleasing to the teamsters to know, at last, what they are fighting for after having been in the dark so long.

Mr. Cleveland appears to feel that he was appointed a member of the Equitable board of trustees to administer a trust, and he acts like a man who proposes to do it.

"Japan," says Colonel Bryan, "has won because of thorough organization. Democracy has a great battle dated for 1908, and right now is the time to begin the work of thorough organization." We hope the colonel will not take offense when we suggest that Japan also had some leaders who worked in harmony, not one of them doing the dog-in-the-manger act throughout the war.

It is not impossible that Mr. Scott is simply demonstrating his contempt for money in the hope that President Roosevelt may put him on the waiting list for a cabinet job.

The Hon. Isaac H. Smith of New born, North Carolina, is out in a circular in which he holds that Theodore Roosevelt and John D. Rockefeller are the greatest two men on earth today. Can this be unprejudiced testimony or have we simply run up against another employe of Standard Oil?

The return of Elihu Root to the cabinet, this time as secretary of state, will be looked upon by the people generally with decided favor. Mr. Root is one of the big men of the nation. At the Chicago National convention he impressed the delegates from all sections that he was destined to leave his impress on our national history. It does not matter now whether Mr. Root is a presidential possibility or not. He probably is. But there are three years of administration to intervene before another national convention and there is important work at hand. The public knows something of Root's capability as secretary of war and will look with confidence upon him as the successor of so brilliant and successful a cabinet officer as John Hay.

We never realized the possibilities of art until that New York professor assured us that lying was not natural.

The monthly mortality reports go to show that Marion is something of a health resort.

The bureau of labor proposes to demonstrate once more that the wage-earner is saving more money than he makes.

Mr. Garfield's suspicion that the beef people were doing business at a loss would naturally lead any benevolent government to do its utmost to keep them from ruining themselves.

The Washington Post says a Berlin specialist is altering human faces by a hammering process. There's nothing remarkable about that. The Chicago strikers have been doing that for years.

Ex-Mayor Harrison of Chicago has voluntarily increased his return for taxation. Mayor Tom Johnson of the Forest City is still advocating the increase of those of other people.

The general public isn't so much interested in the statement that those Vermonters propose to christen the Vermont with pure maple molasses as where they will get it.

There is excellent authority for the denial of the statement that "Uncle Russ" Sage will make a $10,000,000 donation for educational purposes this year.

Those Equitable people should have remembered that once, at a very trying time, Mr. Cleveland said: "Tell the truth."

Daily it becomes more evident that Mr. Rojestvensky did all that could possibly be expected of him with the raw material at hand.

The Chicago News hits it off tritely by saying: "Elihu Root should be careful not to become so great that he cannot be president. Some former statesmen have made mistakes of that sort." A little study of the life of the late James G. Blaine or that of his great bitter foe, the late Roscoe Conckling, will demonstrate the force of the News' contention.

A flood has wiped out the village of Moral, Texas, sustaining the well-worn contention that nothing moral could long survive there.

One of these days some of the notables, who permit their names to appear in a directorate for $20,000 a year, will have cause to realize that the price is entirely too low.

After all, the man who holds onto his Equitable policy will have the laugh on those who allow theirs to lapse.

It's hard to make out from Senator Thurston's plea in behalf of Senator Mitchell—that he has served his state twenty-five years in the senate—whether he offers this in extenuation of the latter's crime or simply holds that the years thus spent should be used as a credit against any sentence Mr. Mitchell shall receive.

Colonel Bryan in his Commoner says: "King Oscar only received $130,000 a year for reigning over Norway, and that is $2,000 a year less than Paul Morton is to receive for managing the Equitable." As a matter of fact, Mr. Morton's job is much the harder of the two, but we can understand that either salary would naturally look rather large to a man who twice offered to undertake a much greater job at $50,000 a year.

An Iowa bachelor, defending a $25,000 breach-of-promise suit, says "the warm atmosphere of the room and the ease was conducive to slumber, and I must have proposed while talking in my sleep." If he makes that defense hold good it will be the death knell of those nice quiet winter evenings before the fire with the gas turned low.

But the worst thing about Senator Mitchell's case, no doubt certain senators feel, is that he allowed himself to be convicted at a time when the exigencies demand the utmost confidence in senatorial integrity.

The word is out that Senator Dick will take the stump this fall. This is eminently proper. The junior senator has so greatly enjoyed holding the reins that he has been little seen on the huskings, and the public that felt it knew him so well has not thought of him as an orator. As a matter of fact Senator Dick is a very effective speaker, and will do good work if he starts out on the stump.

Regardless of the claim of that London professor, who holds that we could live forever if we would only eat proper foods, the average boarding-house mistress will continue to build her bill of fare about the ever-reliable prune.

The Washington Post touches a popular chord when it suggests that "it would be interesting to know how those bank examiners spend their time between bank failures." Originally, the idea might have been that they were appointed to look into the condition of the various national banks of the country, but of late they appear to have succumbed to the impression that they were a sort of a coroner's jury whose chief duty was to sit on the remains—at the utmost, a kind of a financial salvage corps.

TAKEN IN BY A SKIN GAME

Passenger on Big Four Train Wednesday.

FLEECER EASILY MAKES HIS ESCAPE

Requests the Victim To Exchange Large for Small Bills—When He Gets Money in His Hands He Leaves the Train—Police of This City Notified.

By one of the oldest and cleverest skin games ever perpetrated, a passenger on Big Four train, No. 19, was relieved of a roll of $140 in this city Wednesday. Shortly before the train reached the city, the victim, who was enroute from New York to Colorado, was approached by a stranger, whom it is thought boarded the train at Cleveland. The man occupied the seat with his intended victim, and, after a short conversation, informed him that his destination was Indianapolis. His request for a time table was granted, and after glancing over the sheet probably with the intention of killing a little time, the train reached the business portion of the city.

The fleecer then informed his victim that he had intended sending a money order to his wife, but on inquiry of the conductor found that it was impossible to secure a money order, if large bills were secured, the money could be sent by letter. The stranger informed him that he could accommodate him with large bills in exchange for money of smaller denomination, whereupon the men produced their wallets.

The train was then standing at the station, and just as it started to pull out, the man working the game took the large bills of the stranger, and immediately left the train, which by this time was going too rapidly for the victim to get off. He then notified the conductor of his loss, and the train was stopped at La Rue, where the passenger left the train, and returned to this city on train, No 36. Here he sought the services of Chief of Police Cornwell, and a search of the city was made for the thief, but without success. It is thought that the man, on leaving the train in this city, boarded the Hocking train, either going to Columbus or Toledo.

THE HAPPENINGS AT KIRKPATRICK

Social and Other Items of General Interest.

Kirkpatrick, July 13.—[Special.] John Miller and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Neal Sunday.

Alonzo Monnett, Charles Likens and John B. Hinds and daughter, Arena, were entertained at the home of Andred Hinds, south of Caledonia Sunday

Miss Bertie Neal has returned from a visit with her brother, Roy, in Marion

Frank Mason has been visiting his brother, John, near Caledonia the past few days.

Miss Maud Atwood was the guest Sunday of Alfred Clutter and family.

Thomas Matthews has been under a doctor's care the past week.

Mrs. Knowles, who has been in feeble health, was able to attend church, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs W. H Lyons are spending the week with Mr. Lyons' mother at Richwood.

...McCLAIN'S...

Special July Clearance Prices.

Our warehouse stock is low and some of the bargains are reprerented only by the pieces represented on the floor today. Of some there are two, three or more, but the safe thing to do is come Saturday or early Monday.

This Sideboard $16.50.

Not a plain oak or elm board, but full quarter-sawed and hand-polished, with a pattern French plate mirror. Worth $25.00.

"Hoosier" Kitchen Cabinets at Factory Prices.

Less than any mail order house in the world. The big cabinet shown above, only

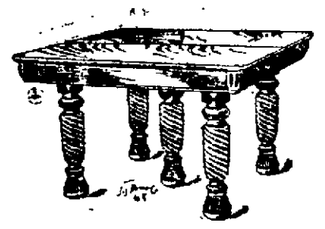
$15.65.

This Handsome Couch $8.75.

Full steel construction. Best grade tow and moss filling---tufted or plain top with imperial roll edge---a $15.00 value at about one-half.

New Tables at Cost.

We have just received a half carload of tables that were delayed 60 days in shipment. Owing to satisfactory terms made us by the manufacturer we offer them at one-half the original price. Heavy leg table, like cut - - - **$5.95**



Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and Linoleums.

The only New Fall Patterns shown in Marion are here now and the price reductions show unusual opportunities for economical buying.

ROOM SIZE RUGS—Ingrain, Cashmere, Tapestry, Body Brussels, Axminster, Velvets . . . . . $5.95 up.

Free Deliveries Anywhere

No matter in what part of the county you live, we will deliver your purchases in perfect condition, and without extra charge.

HEPBURN NEWS OF PAST WEEK

Juniors of U. B. Church Announce a Social—Other Items.

Hepburn, July 13.—[Special.]—The juniors of the U. B. church will give an ice-cream and cake social on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Virden Saturday evening. Everybody invited.

J. C. Noyes purchased a fine driving horse last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Virden were the guests of Joseph Slagle, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Marks returned home, Thursday of last week, from Columbus, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Sager.

Mrs Johnston and son, Frank, of Goshen were the guests of Mrs. Johnston's daughter, Mrs. John Terry, Sunday.

Frank Landis returned home Sunday from an extended trip through Kentucky and Virginia.

Mrs. Emma Schweigert is quite sick at her home on Lee street.

1-2 off all straw hats.
25 to 40 per cent off on all summer suits.

STRELITZS
Midsummer Sale.

All Wiley hats at 1-3 to 1-2 off of original prices.
Men's trousers $1.13, $1.39, $1.89 worth double.

Official Emoluments.

General Sherman was a good deal reprehended, if we remember rightly, for a remark he made when Sir Garnet Wolseley was endeavoring to restore order in the Soudan. "He knows," said Tecumseh, "that if he succeeds his county will pay him well." It must be said for England that she does pay well those of her children who serve her well. If Dewey and Chaffee had had the luck to be Englishmen, and had done what they did for their country, they and theirs would have at once, and, as it were, automatically, been put beyond the reach of want. Not only that, they would have been made rich.

The old question of the "ingratitude of republics" has been brought up anew by the case of Elihu Root. A successful lawyer takes a place in the cabinet at a salary of $8,000 a year, who can command quite ten times that yearly income in the practice of his profession. He has made one pecuniary sacrifice already out of a sense of public duty. He is now called upon to make another, and yet more serious. For the incidental expenses and hospitalities of the secretary of state are far more burdensome than the necessary expenditures of the secretary of war, who, as a matter of fact, can live as secluded and modest a life as he chooses to live, subject only to the general conditions of living in Washington. John Hay happened to be exempt from a too curious consideration of these conditions. But his successor is sacrificing a good many thousand dollars a year for the sake of performing a public service.

Why should we ask any man to make such a sacrifice? Why should we not frankly take the ground taken by England and expressed by the English poet:

Yea, let all good things await
Him who cares not to be great

But as he saves or serves the state?

It is now notorious that no American who has not a considerable private fortune can afford to take a first-class embassy. We have more than one ambassador in Europe who pays for house rent more than he receives in salary. Obviously, this is all wrong. Look round the world in the politics of which we have embarked and with which Mr. Root will have to deal, and you will find that the official Briton on the spot receives about twice what the official American on the spot receives. The official Briton can afford, the official American cannot afford, to maintain handsomely the dignity of his country. Mr. Root will have the direction of all these comparatively underpaid officials and he will be underpaid himself. His "job" is the same as that of Lord Lansdowne And yet Lord Lansdowne draws $25,000 a year for being the foreign secretary of Great Britain, against the relatively derisory $8,000 a year to which the American secretary of state is entitled. And this is by no means the whole of the comparison. The British foreign secretary has an official residence, and all his strictly official hospitalities are exercised in the banquet room of the foreign office and at the public expense. With such an arrangement as that we should not be forced to the necessity of asking a capable and successful man to make a pecuniary sacrifice, and to serve his country in an important place at his own expense. The thing is so plain that it may be expected that even the wayfaring congressmen from the back districts will come to see the point, and will not obstruct legislation under which it will no longer be necessary for a man who has proved his fitness to be a cabinet officer to defraud his family in order to serve his country.—New York Times.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

A lively interest in our stock of summer printed wash dress goods

The STYLES FIRST, the PRICE NEXT. All of our printed dimities, organdies, voiles, batistes, the best styles of the season at THREE PRICES:

5c, 10c and 15c a yard

One lot at 5c sold up to 10c
One lot at 10c sold up to 20c
One lot at 15c sold up to 25c

HOW MANY BATH TOWELS do you want at $1 50 a dozen for a good heavy bleached damask Turkish towel? Extra values in bath towels at 90c to $1.15 a dozen, less than a dozen at same rate.

Warner & Edwards.

REAL ESTATE.

Louis Fies to C. F. Berringer, a lot in Marion, $1,800

E. L. Graham to D. H. Cullen, a lot in Marion, $1,200

John Herr to W. T Jones, a lot in Marion, $300.

W. T. Jones to John Herr, a lot in Marion, $300.

Henry Monahan to John Herr, five acres in Marion, $2,600.

Alice Mewhorter to C D Schaffner, part lot in Marion, $1,350.

D. W Murphy to Charles A. Tillman, a lot in Marion, $300.

Rhoda Osborn to L. A. Osborn, 10 acres in Scott township, $1.

Katie Powell to J. J. Rowe, a lot in Marion, $1,100.

L. B. Sexton to Samuel Scribner, a lot in Marion, $100.

Sherman Stout to B. F Sircle, a lot in New Bloomington, $25.

G. A. Thibaut to C. W. Mayer, a lot in Marion, $325.

Herman Uncapher to M. A. Carder, a lot in Marion, $2,000.

W. E. VanMeter to E. W. Garfield, a lot in Marion, $1,000.

The Lewis Grocery.

Leave your order now for

Blackberries

for future delivery.

We guarantee both the delivery and the price.

R. T. Lewis & Co.

B. F. Waples to the Marion Malleable Iron company, 4 1-3 acres in Marion, $28,400.

B. G. Young to Mary E. Wilson, a lot in Marion, $1,300.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DEATH COMES TO AGED MILLINER

Mrs. Minerva Bacon Dies at Caledonia Wednesday.

IS A VICTIM OF HEART TROUBLE

A Little Girl Finds Her Ill and Alone in a Back Room of Her Store—Requests That a Physician Be Summoned—A Pioneer Resident of the County.

Carrying a pretty bunch of flowers seven-year-old Margaret Underwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Underwood of Caledonia, Wednesday at 8 o'clock went to see Mrs. Minerva Bacon, who for forty years has conducted a millinery store at Caledonia. She found Mrs. Bacon, who is probably past seventy years of age, ill and alone in a back room of the store. The aged milliner, who was suffering from an attack of the heart, died three hours later.

When found by the little girl, Mrs. Bacon requested that Dr. J. B. King be summoned The doctor found her condition to be serious, but administering remedies she revived and apparently was much better.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, Mrs. R. J Highley, who lives near, and who had volunteered to stay and give medicine, ran to her home to look after something. She was gone probably five minutes. When she returned, Mrs Bacon was dying.

The deceased was a pioneer resident of the county and known to almost every man, woman and child in Claridon township. She had been subject to heart attacks, but they were not regarded of a serious nature She is survived by three brothers, who reside at Chicago, Findlay and Scott Town.

The funeral of Mrs. Minerva Bacon was held at the M. E. church at Caledonia, Friday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. James Gray officiating. Interment took place in the Caledonia cemetery.

MISS STELLA SMITH PAINFULLY BURNED

Is Cleaning Gloves with Gasoline When Accident Occurs.

Miss Stella Smith, residing on Prairie street, was engaged, Tuesday afternoon, cleaning a pair of gloves with gasoline, a large bowl of the fluid being on a stand nearby. Her mother entered the room and, striking a match to light the gas stove, the gasoline in the bowl exploded, and the cloth which Miss Smith held in her hand caught fire. She quickly smothered the burning fluid showered over her by the explosion with an apron, then went to the cellar and, securing a piece of old carpet, returned and extinguished the blaze in the room. She was painfully burned about the hands and arms.

Shoulder Fractured.

Some days ago John Hoberman, residing three miles west of Green Camp, fell from a hay loft. Wednesday he came to the office of Dr H. W. Sager in this city, where, after an examination ,it developed that he had sustained a fracture of the shoulder.

ONE OF THE CAMELS TAKES A TANTRUM

Horse Becomes Frightened and Runs Away.

Charles Almendinger Is Thrown from Buggy and Receives Slight Injuries—Sun Brothers' Circus in Prospect—Some Details.

The small boy was in his element at Prospect, Wednesday for Sun Brothers' circus was in town. It showed there that afternoon and evening.

The circus arrived early Wednesday and the village turned out en-masse to witness its arrival. In transferring the camels and elephants from the railroad cars to the show grounds, one of the camels took a tantrum and fell to the ground on Water street. Charles Almendinger was sitting in a buggy in front of the home of Mrs. Susie Almendinger, watching the animals and wagons. His horse frightened at the camel's capers and ran away. Almendinger was thrown over the fence into the yard of Mrs. Almendinger, but escaped with only slight injuries.

DAVID PICKERING SUDDENLY STRICKEN

Falls on Sidewalk in Front of the Gem Pharmacy.

David Pickering, aged seventy-four years, suffered an attack of heart disease, about 7:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, and fell on his face on the sidewalk in front of the Gem pharmacy.

A number of persons hastened to the assistance of the sufferer, and he was carried into the pharmacy in an almost lifeless condition, where he was given medical treatment by Dr. H. Lower.

A call was sent in for the Hess & Kirkendall ambulance and the aged patient was removed to the home of his son on Leader street, where he is said to be in a very serious condition.

FIREDAMP

Explodes in a Welsh Colliery, Killing More Than 150 Men.

Cardiff Wales, July 12—An explosion of firedamp in No 2 pit of the Union National Colliery company at Wattstown in the Rhoendda, the center of the great Welsh coal fields, is believed to have resulted in the loss of at least 150 lives The explosion was followed by the belching of clouds of smoke and dust from the pit shaft, in which 170 men were working. The force of the explosion wrecked the machinery at the mouth of the pit. All communication with the doomed men in this direction is completely cut off No. 1 shaft, adjoining, has ordinarily afforded communication with No. 2 The 800 men in No. 1 and the few who escaped from No 2 were drawn up A rescue party descended, but its work was seriously impeded by the foul air and the falling masses of earth dislodged by the explosion. Altogether 60 bodies have been recovered

GETS PROMOTION IN THE NAVY

It Is Now Commander Harry M. Dombaugh in U. S. Navy.

Lieutenant Commander Harry N. Dombaugh, U S N., has been promoted to the grade of commander, dating from July 1. Commander Dombaugh has been stationed at the Naval War college at Newport, Rhode Island, for the past year, but the promotion has been followed by an order to Washington, and it is likely that his next assignment will be one in command at sea.

Miss Florence Erlenbusch of Columbus is the guest of Miss Leech of Church street.

CRIPPLE TELLS PITIFUL STORY

Injured at Richwood Twelve Years Ago.

LEGS AND HIPS ARE PARALYZED

His Second Wife Elopes With Another Man, Taking With Her His Hard-Earned Savings—Her Cruel Treatment of His Children—Denies That He Is an Imposter.

Henry Hollister, a cripple, forty-two years of age, told a pitiful story at police headquarters, Wednesday Twelve years ago, Hollister, who lives at Richwood, was injured by being thrown into a pile of ties, since which time his legs and hips have been paralyzed. Hollister makes his way about the country in an old cart constructed with two buggy wheels, which he turns with his hands. Some time ago, a man who sat on street corners with his feet under him and who posed as legless, was arrested, after getting on a drunk. In some manner the imposter is believed by many to be Hollister ,who they say got out of his cart and walked into a saloon, where he got gloriously drunk. The cripple had a letter signed by the mayor of Richwood, saying that Hollister was not an imposter, but was sober and honest.

According to a story told by Hollister, his second wife ran away and left him last fall.

"She eloped with another man," he said, and took $40 that I had saved up and put in a trunk upstairs. I've a letter from her and she wants to come back, but I won't have her. I didn't know it then, but I know it now that she used to lock up my children in the house all day without a bite to eat, while I was away."

Hollister has four children, three girls and a boy, all of whom are small, and he is educating them by traveling over the country and securing aid from the charitably inclined.

THE WEEKLY CROP REPORT

Issued Tuesday by Weather Bureau.

CORN CONDITIONS VERY FAVORABLE

Rainy Weather Causes Damage to Grain in Shock in Portions of the Middle Atlantic States and Central Valleys—Spring Wheat in Promising Condition.

Washington, July 12.—The weather bureau's weekly crop report, issued Tuesday afternoon, said:

"The corn crop has experienced a week of very favorable conditions for growth, except in the upper Missouri valley, where its progress has been rather slow on account of insufficient heat and lack of sunshine. Winter wheat harvest continues in the more northern districts and is largely finished elsewhere. Rainy weather has extensively interfered with the raising and has caused damage to grain in shock in portions of the Middle Atlantic states and the central valleys. In portions of South Dakota and Minnesota, spring wheat on lowlands has suffered from overflows, but elsewhere in the spring wheat region the crop is in promising condition. Both standing and harvested oats have suffered considerably from wet weather, which has caused lodging, hindered harvesting and injured oats in stack and shock. A fine crop, however, is generally indicated.

The condition of corn is 87.9; winter wheat, 82.7; spring wheat, 91; oats, 92.1, barley, 91.5; acreage corn, 94,011,000; increase, 2,080,000 acres.

In the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, over the greater part of Alabama and the southern Mississippi valley, cotton has generally done well. Wet weather in Texas has favored the increase of the boll weevils, which are also causing damage in Louisiana.

The general condition of tobacco is promising, although the crop is suffering for cultivation in Kentucky.

A MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUED AT COLUMBUS

To Dr. Frank L. Hedges and Miss Laura B. West.

Columbus, July 13.—[Special.]—A marriage license was issued here this morning, to Dr. Frank L. Hedges, thirty-two, of Marion, and Laura B. West, twenty, of New Straitsville, Perry county.

The Queen Esther circle of Prospect will give an ice-cream festival on the spring lot at Prospect, Saturday evening.

ROBINSON SHOWS MAKE A CHANGE

Will Pitch the Big Tents on East Center Street.

After having rented the old show grounds north of Silver street along the Hocking Valley railroad tracks for their two performances in this city, Wednesday, July 19, the John Robinson shows will not erect their big tents there after all.

Several reasons are accountable for the change. The first is that the grounds were too inconveniently located for the Marion Railway, Light & Power company, which gave the show $50 for exhibiting on east Center street instead of along the Hocking Valley. This amount of money was more than enough to pay the show's license in this city and the proposition was accepted.

As a result of the change of location the street car people expect to reap a harvest in fares. The show people are also glad they changed their location because they believe that the show will attract more people than if they exhibited in a place to which patrons would be compelled to walk.

AN ITALIAN RUN OVER BY HANDCAR

Breast Crushed and Several Ribs Fractured.

Accident Happens at Early Hour Tuesday Morning at Bucyrus—Injured Man Brought to City and County Hospital in This City.

Lying at the hospital, with his breast crushed, several ribs fractured and suffering internal injuries, Theodore Lazzaro, an Italian, employed by the Pennsylvania railroad, may not recover. The accident happened at an early hour Tuesday at Bucyrus, the Italian having been run over by a handcar He was brought to this city and removed to the hospital in the Hess & Kirkendall ambulance.

Dr. H. Chisholm, the hospital's head physician and surgeon, states that it is impossible to determine at this time whether Lazzaro will survive.

Dr J. A. Chesney of Bucyrus accompanied the injured man to this city.

Lazzaro Passes Away.

Theodore Lazzaro, aged twenty-three years, the Italian who was crushed by a handcar on the Pennsylvania at Bucyrus, Tuesday morning, died at the hospital Thursday evening at 7 o'clock as a result of his injuries. He is survived by a wife and three children residing in Italy. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

DEATH VISITS GRISSO HOME

Two-Year-Old Son Dies of Cholera Infantum.

Charles, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grisso, residing on north Main street, died of cholera infantum, Wednesday at 11 o'clock. The remains were buried in St. Mary's cemetery.

PROBATE COURT.

Lawrence Douce has been appointed administrator of the estate of James Douce, late of Claridon township.

Harriett F. Taylor, executrix of the estate of Eliza Taylor, has filed an inventory and appraisement.

Charles H. Conley and John Conley, administrators of the estate of the late Jane Conley, have filed an inventory and appraisement.

John Furstenberger has been appointed guardian of Florence Retterer, a minor.

The will of the late Harriett M. McEvers has been filed for probate and record.

Charles Pfeiffer, a lad released from the reform farm at Lancaster a month ago on parole, was turned over to the probate court by Mayor Mader, Tuesday, and was given a hearing at 3:30 o'clock. The lad was arrested on complaint of his mother.

MINOR NOTES.

Makes Long Run—Mrs. W. F. Griffith of Neal avenue overrun her gasoline stove when she went to prepare supper, Wednesday evening. She lighted it and the gasoline flared up in a sheet of flame. Mrs. Griffith became excited and sent for the fire department. The chemical wagon made a long run. There was no damage

Victim of Heat—Mrs. Edith Beavers, residing on Wood street, was overcome by heat Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock She was found unconscious, laying on the walk a short distance from her home, and was carried into the home by neighbors. Dr. D O Weeks was hastily summoned, and, by administering proper restoratives, she was soon revived.

Purchases Grocery Store.

A. W. Shaw, who has resided in this city for several years past and who has been engaged as a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery concern, has purchased a grocery store in Delaware and Mr. and Mrs. Shaw will soon move to that point.

GREAT TEN-DAY DISCOUNT SALE

Is Begun at Syndicate Store Wednesday Morning.

LARGE CROWDS OF ANXIOUS PATRONS

Gather in Front of Store Long Before the Appointed Hour for the Opening—Force of Half Hundred Clerks Is Engaged—Successful Advertising Campaign.

The great ten days' discount sale at the Syndicate store conducted by D. B. Goodsell on north Main street was inaugurated on Wednesday morning, under the management of J. P. Goldburg of St. Louis, who has achieved much throughout the country as a supervisor of such events.

The sale promises to be one of the most important in modern merchandising that Marion county purchasers have had an opportunity of patronizing. That the efforts of the management to make the sale a great success have been appreciated, was made manifest by the crowd of anxious patrons gathered in front of the store long before the appointed hour for the opening Wednesday morning.

The stock which has been incorporated in this sale is valued at many thousands of dollars and that all patrons may be given careful attention and afforded every convenience, a force of an half hundred clerks has been engaged and was ready to welcome customers when the doors were opened.

The advertising campaign preceding the sale has been thorough in every detail and the patronage of the first day of the event adds but another illustration of the power of printer's ink in a commercial way. The store was crowded with patrons all day eager to inspect, and wide awake to the bargains that the shelves are filled with.

Mr. Goodsell has been very conscientious in his arrangements for this sale and expects that what he presents for the period announced, will attract all of his former customers and will serve as a medium of introduction for the store to many new friends.

Israel Hedge, a pioneer resident of the county, is critically ill at his home northwest of Prospect and not expected to recover.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

The STAR wants your "Want" Advertisement in this WANT COLUMN.

Twenty-five cents for a single insertion, 50c for three issues, 75c for six issues, not to exceed five lines.

Parties advertising in these columns desiring their mail addressed in our care, can do so free of charge.

Because of the cheapness of Star Want ads—don't ask is charged bring the cash with you.

All answers to advertisements should be enclosed in sealed envelopes.

STAR Want Ads Bring Quick Returns

FOR SALE—A good family driving horse and a surrey in excellent condition. Will sell singly if desired. A real bargain—for reasons. See C. F. Carroll, 334 Windsor street. 190-t5&wk-p

GRAIN BAGS—To rent, at the Marion Pump & Supply House, Y. M. C. A. building. 195t14&wk-8-12-c

ICE CREAM PARLOR—For sale, doing an excellent business; modern, central, reasonable. Address "Candy Store," care of Star. 194-c-t4-wk-8--t2-p

LOST—Little brown Fox Shepherd dog, bob tailed, somewhere north of Marion. Finder will be rewarded by calling Bell phone 2 on 124, Morral, Ohio wk-1

MAN WANTED—A young married man preferred, steady, reliable, energetic, who wishes to learn butter making and general creamery work See D. J. Gardner, Mgr. Marion Pure Milk Co. 192--t5&wk

WANTED—Bright, honest young man over 18 from Marion, to prepare for position in government service. Good pay and chance for promotion. Address immediately, W. Box one, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 3-wk-t7

WANTED—Local representative in each community of this county and adjoining counties for the Delaware, O., Chautauqua, August 4 to 14, to organize camping parties and sell season tickets. Address Milton W Brown, 3105 Murdock avenue, Cincinnati. 184-c-t4&wk-t2-c

WANTED—To buy a good second-hand platform scale. See or address D. J. Gardiner, at the Marion Pure Milk Co. plant. 192-t2&wk-c

WANTED—We must have good girl for housework. Will pay any reasonable or unreasonable price to the right one. None but competent girl need apply. Call in person at Store. C. W. McClain. 194-t3&wk-1-c

IF NOMINATIONS FAIL TO PLEASE

A Citizens' Ticket May Be Put in the Field.

If the tickets nominated by the Democrats and Republicans this fall do not please the members of the Marion Municipal league there will be put in the field another ticket to be known as the Citizens' ticket.

For several weeks the league has had committeemen interviewing public officials in regard to nominating clean men for office, but it is understood that they have secured little if any satisfaction from the politicians.

Returned to Reform Farm.

Charles Pfeiffer, the seventeen-year-old lad given a hearing by the probate court, Tuesday afternoon, was returned to the state reform farm at Lancaster Wednesday. It was found the young man had violated the terms of the parole he received a month ago and was a fit subject for the reform farm.

NEWS OF LA RUE AND THAT VICINITY

People Visiting or Entertaining Visitors.

Rev. W. F. Hentzman of Kingston, Michigan, Will Preach at the Free Baptist Church—Timely News of General Interest.

LaRue, July 13.—Special.]—After a week's visit with relatives here, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Davis and child returned to their home at Cuyahoga Falls, Saturday.

D. K. Drake was a business visitor in Marion Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Herren were guests of Marion friends Sunday.

Miss Ettie Baughman of Columbus was the guest of her brother, Sunday.

P. W. Gatchell of Toledo was here on business Monday.

Miss Genola Phelps of Marion is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Lamb.

W. L. Raub was in Marion on business Saturday.

Rev. W. F. Hentzman of Kingston, Michigan, will fill the F. B. pulpit at the usual hours, Sunday morning and evening.

Rev. J. A. Sutton will preach at the Union Baptist church near Arbela, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Pearl Thatcher of Green Camp was the guest of Pearl Scranton and family Sunday.

Ray Baughman of Columbus spent Sunday here, the guest of relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Arnold were called to Columbus Friday owing to the serious illness of the latter's sister.

Rev. J. A. Sutton was called to Essex Wednesday, where he officiated at the funeral of Helen Lenora, the infant daughter of Sherman and Mary E. Noggle.

J. H. Leonard was a business visitor in Bellefontaine Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary Reynolds left here Wednesday for a few weeks' outing in northern Michigan.

Roy Collins visited relatives in Green Camp Sunday.

J. H. Raub is building an addition to his barn on the farm recently purchased of G. S. Clark, south of town.

"It's Honest"

1/4

off the price of our entire high-grade stock of

Summer Clothing
Summer Underwear
Outing Trousers
Negligee Shirts
Wash Suits
Straw Hats
Leather Belts

Kleinmaiers,

ON THE CORNER.

BIRTHS.

A son was born, Friday, July 7, to Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott of Lee street.

Born, Saturday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. John Monk of Romeo street, a son.

Born, Saturday afternoon, to Mr. and Mrs. James McFarland of Espyville, a son.

A daughter was born Monday morning to Mr. and Mrs. William Carrier of Lee street.

Born, Monday morning to Mr. and Mrs. William Reardon of Oak street, a son.

Born, Tuesday, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Oberly of Espyville.

Send Your Husband Here.

to buy his furnishing goods. We haven't the biggest stock but you can rely upon it—everything is good and substantial.

SHIRTS.

One lot of 50c fancy colored Shirts, almost all sizes at 35c

SHIRT WAISTS

One lot of regular $1 00 Shirt Waists, if your size is here, choice..... 35c

A genuine Mohair Shirt, regular $1.00 quality, choice of lot..... 65c

The latest spring styled Shirts in stripes and dots, light and dark shades, at..... 50c

Extra good quality Balbriggan Underwear garment at 25c

Our stock of ladies' Underwear is not equaled in Marion at the prices 5, 10, 12, 15, 25 to 45c

Men's Suspenders in splendid assortment per pair from 10c to 50c

Men's 3-ply Linen Collars, the right style, each 10c

Good assortment of Neckwear from 10 cents to..... 25c

Gent's pure linen white hemstitched Handkerchiefs 10c, 15c, and 25c, with colored borders, 5c and 10c

In every instance these goods represent sensible value, while the prices argue for themselves.

THE ARK.

145-147 S. Main Street.
J. B. LAYTON.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Estate of James L. Douce, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of James L. Douce, late of Marion county, deceased

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1905.

LAWRENCE J. DOUCE,
193-th&wk-t3 Marion, Ohio.

Flour and Sugar.

We are headquarters (for these goods) in both quality and price.

Crystal Patent Flour is the best.

Per sack $1 55
Electric Light, per sack $1.45
Eureka 1.25

Sugar.

Granulated sugar per 100 lbs ..$6.25
Granulated sugar per 25 lb sacks, $1.39
Less than 25 lbs., per lb 6½c

15 to 20 Per Cent.

We can save you that much on the average grocery bill.

CONSUMERS WHOLESALE GROCERY.

Y. M. C. A. Building.
Phones: City 1174. Bell 317 Y.

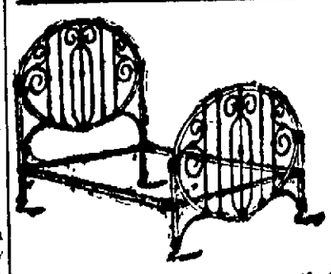
"Get the CASH HABIT."

$1.49 COUNTER.

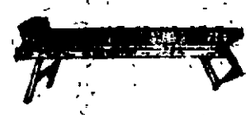
Worth $2.25—Women's Fine Champagne Oxfords, covered "Cuban" heels.
Worth $2.15—Women's dark tan kid, four button Blucher Oxfords.
Worth $2.25—Women's fine Patent Colt Blucher Oxfords; large eyelets.

NEW YORK STORE.

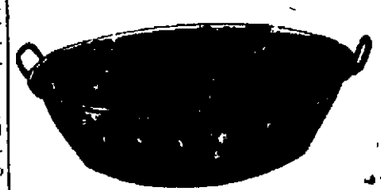
The Department Co.



Iron beds like cut, in colors worth in full size $9.50. Our price during July..... $6.49



Supported cot worth $1.50. Our price for July $1.25



Granite 14 qt dish pan worth 65c. Our price for July is 29c

This beautiful brass and iron bed is worth $7 50. Our price for July is $5.00

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FUN IS MY THEME

GROWING WEARY.

"And so you have come here every summer for five years?"

"Yes."

"But I should think you would have grown tired of seeing the same hills and the same trees and the same lakes and the same bluffs."

"Well, I do get tired of the same old bluffs even if they are made by different men each year."

THE WORST.

Mrs. Gush—I heard all about your poor husband having his arm broken in that dreadful street car accident yesterday; let me sympathize with you.

Mrs. Swagger—Oh, thank you, but that isn't the worst. My new hat was simply ruined in the wreck.

A GLAD BOY.

Mr. Newcome—So you're glad your sister's got me for her steady company, eh?

Johnny—Yep. Tommy Brown's sister's got steady company, an' Tommy works him for candy an' things to beat the band.

LITERARY MISFITS.

The editor of the Smart Crowd and Fashionable World.

UNFAIR OF HIM.

He: "Have you read my book of poems? They were inspired by you."
She: "Really, I don't think you ought to put the blame on me."

HER FIRST REAL TRAGEDY.

Daughter (sobbing)—I got angry with Jack and threw a t-teacup at his head.

Mother—You poor child, and I'll wager you haven't a bottle of china cement in the house.

THE DIFFERENT METAL.

"Eat blackberries from the bushes to get your system full of iron."

"You'll get it full of lead if you are not careful as to the ownership of the bushes."

TABLE SIGNALING.

Uncle Henry—Well, if my niece didn't go and get pointed shoes after all!

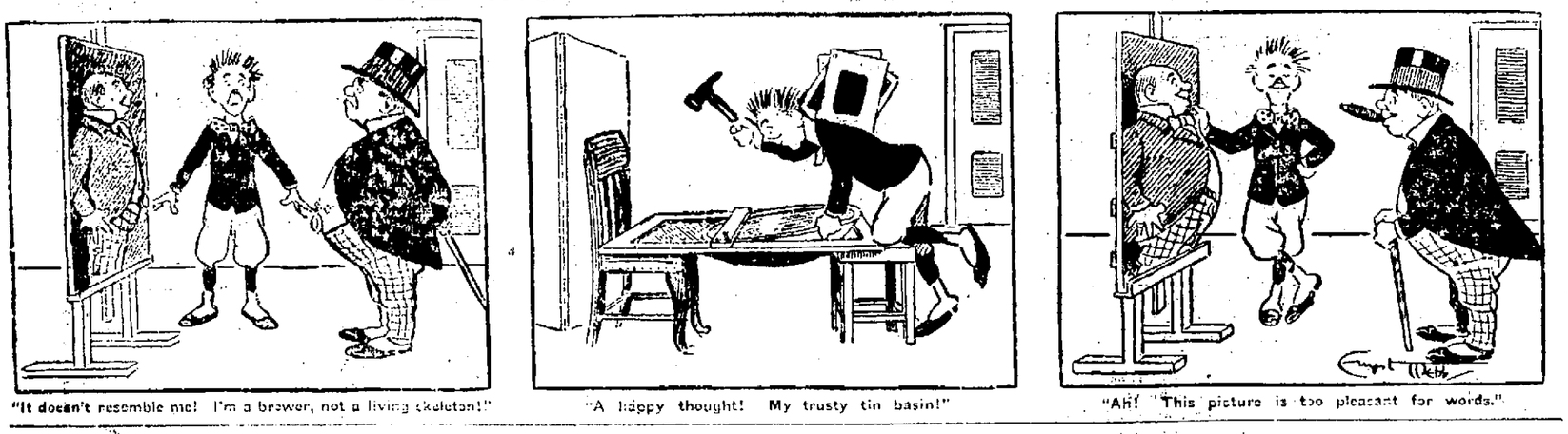
Uncle Dick—You seem greatly concerned about her footwear.

Uncle Henry—Yes, and you'd be, too, if she prodded you with her toe every time you ate with your knife in company.

FADS VERSUS MEALS.

The one meal a day fad is never popular with the man who can afford but one.

THE INGENIOUS PORTRAIT PAINTER.

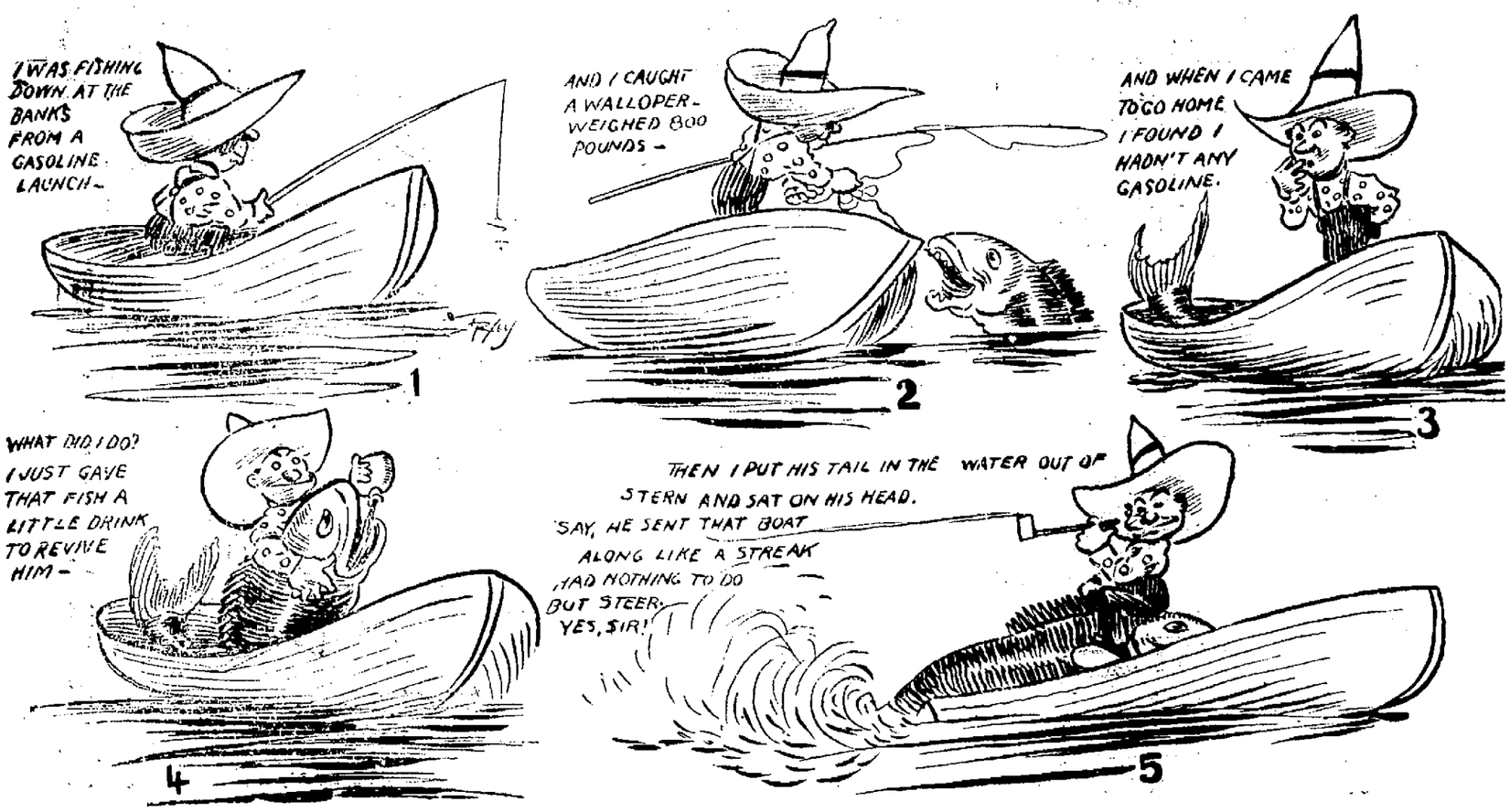


"It doesn't resemble me! I'm a brewer, not a living skeleton!"

"A happy thought! My trusty tin basin!"

"Ah! This picture is too pleasant for words."

THE TRUTHFUL TALE OF SOLEMN SIMPKINS.


I WAS FISHING DOWN AT THE BANKS FROM A GASOLINE LAUNCH—
1
AND I CAUGHT A WALLOPER—WEIGHED 800 POUNDS—
2
AND WHEN I CAME TO GO HOME I FOUND I HADN'T ANY GASOLINE.
3
WHAT DID I DO? I JUST GAVE THAT FISH A LITTLE DRINK TO REVIVE HIM—
4
THEN I PUT HIS TAIL IN THE WATER OUT OF STERN AND SAT ON HIS HEAD. SAY, HE SENT THAT BOAT ALONG LIKE A STREAK HAD NOTHING TO DO BUT STEER. YES, SIR!
5

WHAT HE WAS AFRAID OF.

"Is it true that you are engaged to that young widow?"

"Not at the present writing. We were engaged, but I broke it off."

"Aren't you afraid she will take it to heart?"

"No, but I'm afraid she will take it to court."

A TERRIFIC JOLT.

Algy — Do you—aw—think it would be wrong for me to marry a girl who is my inferior intellectually?

Miss Wise—I think it would be impossible.

HAS CRITICISM FOR ALARMISTS

President on Conditions at the Isthmus.

THE WORK WILL NOT BE DELAYED

Pays Tribute to the Services in Cuba of General Leonard Wood and Denounces His Defamers—Essence of an Address Before an Association of Physicians.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 13.—Four hundred members of the Associated Physicians' society of Long Island assembled at Oyster Bay high school and were addressed by President Roosevelt. In the course of his speech the president discussed the relations physicians sustain with the people of the communities in which they reside and the work to be done by the medical experts in connection with the construction of the Panama canal, declaring that, despite the difficulties on the isthmus and here in the United States, the canal would be a success. He referred to achievements of the sanitary engineers, who cleaned the cities of Cuba for the first time in 400 years, and closed by paying a tribute to the services of General Leonard Wood, whose career as a military officer, he said, was flouted by some critics because he once had been a doctor.

Of General Leonard Wood, the president said: "Leonard Wood did in Cuba just the kind of work that, for instance, Lord Cromer has done in Egypt. We have not been able to reward Wood in anything like the proportion that services such as his would have been rewarded in any other country of the first rank of the world, and there has been no meaner and more unpleasant manifestations in all our public history than the feelings of envy and jealousy manifested toward Wood. And the foul assaults and attacks made upon him, gentlemen, were largely because they grudged the fact that their admirable military officer should have been a doctor."

Referring to the Panama canal the president said: "Of course in doing a great work like that in the tropics, in a region which until this government took hold of it was accounted to be a region exceptionally unhealthy, we are goin gto have trouble, have some yellow fever, have a good deal of malarial fever, and suffer more from the latter than from the yellow fever, although we will hear nothing like the talk about it. We will every now and then have troubles as regards hygiene, and we will have trouble in the engineering problems, and occasionally we will have troubles in the administrative department. Whenever one of these troubles comes there will be a large number of timid men who who will at once say what an awful calamity it is, and express the deepest sorrow and concern, and be rather inclined to the belief that the whole thing is a failure. It will not be a failure. It will be a success; and it will be a success because we shall treat every little check not as a reason for abandoning the work, but as a reason for altering and bettering our plans so as to make it impossible that that particular check shall happen again."

Funny Sayings by Men In the Literary World

PROOFREADER — Sappy speaks here of his ideas "wroughten in verse." Is that good?

Editor—No; make it "rotten in verse." Sappy never could spell.

Reporter (to distinguished military man after interview)—May you some time wear the stars of your country's flag, sir.

D. M. M. (somewhat embarrassed)—Er—thank you—and may you some time—er—wear its stripes.

Poet—Here is something on "Stella's Eyes" that I would like to have you look at.

Critic—Something on Stella's eyes? That's too bad. But the oculist is two doors down the hall to the right.

Associate Editor—How would you parse "verse" in this sentence?

Editor—Never parse "verse." We always decline it.

Scrabble—Yes, sir; cold in death he was lying there—

Crabble—What was he, a war correspondent?

Professor — What are the great classes of novelists?

Student—Two, historical and hysterical.—New York Times.

Perfumes as Disinfectants.

It is a well known fact that workers among lavender beds seldom take infectious ailments, and those engaged in the perfumery trade are singularly free from them. A good perfume in the old days was considered an excellent disinfectant. The doctors then used to carry walking sticks with silver or gold knobs. These opened with a lid, disclosing a tiny vinaigrette box, which the physician held to his nose when entering rooms containing patients ill with any infectious diseases.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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We Owe the People an Apology

July 13, 1905.

We sincerely regret that we were compelled to close our door, from time to time, during the day Wednesday on account of the heavy crowds that packed our floor space to its limit. It was really more than we anticipated for the first day. However, there are eight more days in which every resident within one hundred miles of Marion will have ample time to call once more.

We will be prepared, no matter how large the crowds, to handle the masses. An extra additional force of efficient and sufficient help will be there to wait on you. We not only owe an apology to the people, but owe thanks to the many thousands who attended our opening day. We owe our thanks to the entire community for its good judgment in availing themselves of the many bargains offered. When we say to you that we sell as we advertise, we do it, for our reputation is at stake, and our immense capital involved in our establishment will not allow us to do otherwise. WE WILL EXPECT IN THE REMAINING EIGHT DAYS TO SEE EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD ATTEND THIS SALE, AND THAT A NEW RECORD WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN MARION, COMMERCIAL ANNALS LONG TO BE REMEMBERED BY THE BUYING PUBLIC.

D. B. Goodsell Dry Goods Co.,

MARION, OHIO.

Look for the Big Red Canvas Front.

Scientific Matrimony.

The way in which many marriages take place is an object of criticism and a cause of uneasiness to some scientists. They fear it is deteriorating the race. Men are careful, they point out, to mate their horses and cattle so as to keep their blood pure and develop in the highest degree possible the special qualities which make them valuable. But human beings are allowed to mate as they please regardless of their physical, mental or moral deficiencies or of their adaptability to each other. For the good of posterity as well as for the happiness of the candidates for matrimony there ought, it has been gravely argued, to be some authority to forbid the bans in case it should appear, for scientific reasons, that they ought not to be allowed. Marriages, it used to be said, are made in heaven. They ought, on this theory, to be made in the laboratory.

American Medicine does not like the theory. It questions, in a recent article, if any man ever will be wise enough to say who ought and who ought not to marry. It points out that many parents who have good constitutions and seem ideally adapted to each other have children that "lack resistance to the invasion of pathogenic organisms"—in other words, that are weak and puny—while many parents who have poor constitutions, or do not seem well adapted to each other, have fine children. It might have added that many couples who, when they were married, were pronounced perfectly mated have ended in the divorce court, while many who were regarded as unequally yoked together live so happily as to be the envy of their neighbors and friends.

American Medicine thinks what is needed is not more restrictions on marriage but less. The interest of the race, it believes, is that young people should be let marry pretty much as they choose. Perhaps the scheme of mating men and women "scientifically" is not so scientific as it seems. Its advocates forget that domesticated animals are mated, not with a view to their good, but with a view to the pleasure or profit of those who own them. In a state of nature animals pair as instinct prompts them. The result is to equip wild animals with bodies by which they are enabled much better than domesticated ones to take care of themselves wherever they happen to be. When the good of the animal itself or of its own species is to be subserved nature knows better than man how to guide its conduct, so it may be, after all, that the really scientific marriage is that in which science might be supposed to have the least part—the marriage, that is, which is prompted by nature, the marriage solely for love.

If this be the case, marriage is on a more scentific basis in the United States than in any other country. The young folks here usually arrange everything. The results, on the whole, are satisfactory. Many terminate their romances in the divorce courts. But this does not show there is more marital infelicity here than elsewhere. In fact, there is less. All it shows is that those who cannot live happily together, or think they cannot, have more opportunity here than elsewhere to free themselves from bonds that gall them.—Chicago Tribune.

FAST GAME OF BALL IS PLAYED

Prospect Crosses Bats With West Mansfield Team.

In one of the fastest games of ball played in this vicinity this season the Prospect team defeated the West Mansfield team at the latter place Thursday afternoon by a score of one to nothing. The only run was secured in the third inning by two hits. The game was a pitchers' battle, in which both twirlers received excellent support. Weaver and Curtis did the battery work for Prospect.

Bark for Moth.

A parasite has been imported from Japan to fight the Gypsy moth. If the parasite has the true Japanese fighting blood, the future is very dark for the moth.—Columbus Dispatch.

LONGVILLE ITEMS OF THE PAST WEEK

Timely News of That Village and Vicinity.

Longville, July 14.—[Special.]—Asa Queen and Miss Minnie Little of Marion were the guests Sunday of Mrs. C. L. Bish.

Alex. Lowe, who resides south of the village, is sick.

Mrs. C. L. Bish and Mrs Sidney Northup spent Tuesday with Mrs. C. H. Knickle of Marion.

Miss Hilda Panghorn of Marion was the guest, Sunday, of Miss Bertha Hoverman.

Mrs. Martin Hiller, who has been suffering from rheumatism, is greatly improved.

Miss Nettie Quigley was the guest of Columbus friends today.

IN ORDER TO SECURE FUNDS

Trustees of St. Mary's Church File Petition.

ASK TO MORTGAGE CHURCH PROPERTY

Desire To Secure Sum of $35,000 To Erect School Building—Defendant in Divorce Suit Is Given Custody of Children and Allowed Alimony. Other Court Notes.

Right Reverend Henry Moeller, archbishop of the archdiocese of Ohio who has charge of the financial affairs of St. Mary's Catholic church, and the trustees of the church have filed a petition in the court of common pleas that they be allowed to mortgage the church property in the sum of $35,000 for the purpose of securing funds wherewith to erect a parochial school building.

In the matter of Elizabeth Emerson against Henry and Chancey Davids, the partition of the property involved has been ordered, and J. L. Hensley, S. R. Reber and Nicholas Everly have been appointed commissioners to look after the division.

In the suit of Alfred Moss against William Haller the sale of the property involved has been ordered.

In the partition suit of U. S. Durkin against J. N. Rizor and others, the partition has been ordered and W. L. Raub, M. Markey and W. S. Denman have been appointed commissioners.

In the damage suit of Thomas Riley against the Pennsylvania Railroad company the defendant's demurrer has been overruled.

The defendant's demurrer in the damage suit of W. R. Waddell against the C., C., C. & St. L. Railroad company has been overruled.

The defendant in the divorce and alimony suit of Rebecca McKisson against W. D. McKisson has been given the custody of the children, and allowed eight dollars per month alimony until further orders from the court.

In the matter of the Mezger company against Michael H. Murphy and others, Martin J. Bligh has filed an answer and cross-petition in which a judgment obtained December 19, 1904, and amounting to $148.50 is presented and the court is asked to see that it is liquidated in the final settlement of the suit. An answer and cross-petition has also been filed by Warner & Edwards in which a judgment for $41.16 is presented.

In the matter of E. Anderson against B. F. Tonguet the premises involved have been ordered sold and the mortgage of Sarah Tonguet is regarded the first and best lien.

William D Whitms has begun a suit in the court of common pleas against Hester Watson to recover the sum of $136, which he alleges is due him on a contract for the sale of 160 acres of land located in Big Island township.

The plaintiff complains that the defendant contracted to sell the land mentioned for forty dollars per acre, but when a buyer was found refused to confirm the contract. Later an offer of $42.50 per acre was refused, and now the plaintiff seeks to recover the commission agreed upon.

In the matter of Oliver Monnette and others against the county commissioners and others, in the court of comon pleas, in which the plaintiffs secured a temporary injunction restraining the commisisoners and Hiram S. Noyes from proceeding with the improvement of the Little Scioto river, the commissioners have filed a general denial in the court of common pleas.

It is especially denied that the commissioners have entered a conspiracy with Noyes or that there has been any fraud in the proceedings of the officials.

Mrs. Carrie Welch has begun suit in the court of common pleas against George W. Welch for a divorce and the custody of two children. The parties to the suit were married December 6, 1896, and the plaintiff charges gross neglect of duty and desertion.

AND NOW IT IS THE AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER.

The civilized world has been amazed at the efficiency of the Japanese soldier. The first hint came at Tien Tsin when the march was made to relieve the Peking legations. The eyes of military men were then opened to the fact that the unit of the Japanese army is an athlete and soldier trained to his work from boyhood.

The world has another surprise coming. There is a country, little heard from in a military way, which, should exigency require, may open more eyes—Australia.

A recent writer tells about it. By the time the Australian is thirty years of age he is a trained, seasoned soldier, a deadly shot, a fine horseman, an amenable private, a shifty scout—part and parcel, fitting cog of a great fighting machine.

As in Japan, they commence early with the Australian man-at-arms. The young colonist begins soldiering at eight years of age—in the schools, where attendance is compulsory to the point of graduation. He has an hour's severe drill every day. Twice a month he goes to target practice. Once a year he is in camp with his elders and puts in a hard week of evolutions.

When the young soldier graduates from the common schools, unless he goes to college, he joins the senior cadets and drills in the evening. If he is in college his military training goes on just the same. At the age of twenty-one the young man is transferred to the militia, where he serves three years. After that he belongs to the reserves, where monthly rifle practice is required, and yearly encampment.

The fine behavior and accomplishments of these Australian soldiers was shown in South Africa. England's "Tommy Atkins," it is demonstrated, are degenerating. But in her colony of Australia there is being built up the most military people of the Anglo-Saxon race; all of which inspires the reflection that if the Australians should conclude to follow the example of the American colonies, some day they might make it interesting for John Bull.—Columbus Citizen.

DOESN'T LIKE A BIRTHMARK

L. Grant Copeland of LaRue Wants One Removed.

GOES TO NEW YORK FOR THAT PURPOSE

Plunks Down One Hundred Dollars in Cash and Promises To Pay Two Hundred More—Metropolitan Police Raid Establishment of Face Doctor and Find Him There.

New York July 13.—Dr. Andrew W. Nelden, who is supposed by some to be able to graft fingers and noses and to add to the sum total of human beauty by making two ears grow where only one ear grew before, was arraigned in the Tombs police court Thursday, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant was Mrs. Josephine Ware of Denver, whose wrinkles the prisoner didn't smooth away despite the fact that she paid him $1,000.

In her complaint, Mrs. Ware said she first heard of Nelden out in Denver from some of his literature describing his plastic feature surgery. In the literature, he was pictured as "the man who makes faces." The complainant came on here and saw Nelden at his house and told him that she wanted some wrinkles removed from her forehead and face. He told her, she said, that it was possible to remove the wrinkles without pain.

Nelden, she declared, guaranteed to rid her of the wrinkles in two weeks, but at the end of six weeks she still had the wrinkles and in addition her face was badly scarred. She had, in the meantime, according to her complaint, paid Nelden about $1,000.

When Detective McConville went to arrest Nelden he found four patients under treatment at his "institute." The police say they gave the names of Miss Belle Sherer, Sheldon, Iowa, who said she had paid Nelden $25 to have her nose straightened; a Miss Gollman of Pittsburg, who said she had put up $200 to have a scar removed; Mrs. Wesley B Allen of New Haven, who was to have her ears set back, and her hair treated, and Lincoln G. Copeland of La Rue, Ohio, who said he had paid $100 down and was to pay $200 more to have a birthmark on his cheek eradicated.

Inquiry at the office of the Lalue News developed that Editor L. Grant Copeland had a birthmark on one of his cheeks and was in New York City at present.

BIRTHDAY PARTY AT SMITH HOME

A Pleasant Affair in Which a Number Participate.

The young people of De Cliff and vicinity were delightfully entertained at the home of Mr. Chester Smith, Monday evening, in honor of his nineteenth birthday anniversary. Games were played, and nice refreshments were served.

The guests were Misses Mildred Day, Mary Burge, Rena Sprague, Hazel Hastings, Carrie Myers, Linnie Miller, Bertha Schmidt, Clare Schmidt, Bessie Roux, Bernice Baker, Dolly Henderson, Mrs. Jennie Conklin and Messrs James Carey, Mack Miller, Ray Wood, Ralph Mohr, Edgar Mohr, Jacob Schmidt, Fred Miller, Kale Hickman, Fred Miller, John Tron, Grover Dodds, Earl Everett, James Emmons, John Scranton, Clarence Lalue and Emmet Kennel.

JOSEPH MURPHY GETS CONTRACT

For Construction of a Sewage Disposal Plant.

Joseph Murphy of this city has been awarded the contract for the construction of the sewage disposal plant at London, Ohio. There were ten bidders for the contract and Mr. Murphy's bid of $52,000, being the lowest, he was awarded the contract. Mr. Murphy expects to start the work about August 1, and will be assisted by several persons from this city.

Master Elmer Cramer of north State street is reported quite sick.

HAPPENINGS OF PROSPECT

Pleasant Affair at the Berry Home

VERY ENJOYABLE BIRTHDAY PARTY

A Blacksnake Five Feet in Length Is Killed on the Sneltzer Farm. Sunday-Schools Will Hold a Picnic, August 3—Other Interesting Items.

Prospect, July 14.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Farnum entertained at heir country home, "Poplar Avenue farm," Mr. S. J. Wottring of Delaware and Miss Cora Van Dyke of Athens, Sunday.

Dr. J. R. Osborn has returned from a ten days' outing on the lakes.

Emmett Decker, while mowing grass on the Sneltzer farm near Woodland, Monday, killed a blacksnake measuring over five feet in length.

Martin Kuehner spent two days of this week with his parents at West Jefferson.

Miss Emma Synder is being entertained by Dayton relatives.

Mrs. R. J. Diegle and daughter, Beatrice of Sandusky and Miss Vera Nell of Marion spent Wednesday with Mrs Homer Smith.

Miss Lela Zimmerman of Delaware is visitingg at the home of Mrs. T. B Smith, this week.

The Mothers' council will be entertained by Mrs. A. L. Gast next Tuesday.

Henry Katt of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, is visiting his cousin, Nevin Schaaf.

The Queen Esther circle will give an ice-cream social at Gast's pavilion Saturday evening.

Misse Iva and May Kyle are visiting relatives at Cambridge.

About thirty neighbors and friends of William Berry surprised him at his country home, two miles west of town, Monday evening. The occasion was his thirtieth birthday anniversary. A nice supper was served.

Mrs. William McPherson, who resides on the west side of the river, was agreeably surprised, Monday night, by about forty of her friends. It was her forty-seventh birthday anniversary. At the usual hour supper was served. She received many presents.

Miss Clara Wottring is visiting Delaware friends this week.

Mrs. John Decker has returned to her home at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

The Sunday-schools of Prospect township will enjoy a picnic at Indianola park at Columbus, Thursday, August 3.

William Cox had his foot badly smashed while working at his tile kiln, Wednesday afternoon.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Corda Knuckel, a daughter.

Miss Theo Gast left Thursday for a visit at Columbus.

Builders' Hardware.

The hardware in your new house makes a big difference in its interior appearance and convenience. There are many kinds on the market, but we believe selection from our lines is much to your advantage. We give house hardware especial attention and show exceptional good and late-styled patterns. Ed. H. Weber, east Center street. wk&d-1

Ice Cream Very Cheap.

When you are in Marion, come to our factory on north State street, between the railroads, get a half gallon or more of ice cream. We pack it for you and the price is only 25c quart, 50c half gallon, 90c gallon. The Marion Ice Cream Co. wk-1

LATEST PORTRAIT OF ELIHU ROOT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The UHLER & PHILLIPS DAYLIGHT STORE.

The UHLER & PHILLIPS DAYLIGHT STORE.

Cool.

Even on the hottest days this store is comparatively cool--the most comfortable store, because of the broad, straight aisles running from end to end. On each floor intelligent thought has been given to proper ventilation and a constant supply of pure air is kept in circulation. As one customer remarked, "It's cooler than out under a tree."

The Comfortable Store.

THE SALE OF ALL SALES!

The July Clearance Sale

'Phone!

If you haven't time to come, or it's "too hot to dress"--there's the telephone. There are many things which may be just as satisfactorily bought by telephone at a store like this, where you are sure of quality, as if you were here personally. If you have a Bell phone call Main 100 or Citizens', 100. Every employe may be reached by either 'phone.

The Telephone Store.

Clean sterling goods, bought fresh and new for this season, for Uhler & Phillips, that's what we are offering you at this big clearance. There must be and are logical reasons WHY we make these startling reductions. A backward season, bad weather at the wrong time, a remarkably large stock. It must be cleared up some--and not later, but NOW. Price the invincible salesman will do the work, quickly and well. Experience prompts the suggestion that you COME AS EARLY as you can. Our organization of salespeople was never stronger, everybody will be satisfactorily waited upon.

COME IF YOU CAN---PHONE IF YOU CAN'T.

COME IF YOU CAN----PHONE IF YOU CAN'T.

Clearance Sale Table Linens.

The Kind You Need.

The product of the best looms of Scotland and Germany--Priced lower for this clearance, than you could reasonable expect. Our prices are genuine reductions---not air castles.

56-inch wide bleached table damask 35c grade at **17c**

Red table damask--good fast colors, 10 styles, 35c grade at **18c**

Bleached table damask 58-inches wide, 40c grade at **25c**

50c half bleached table damask, at **35c**

A lot of $1.00 bleached and unbleached table linens 68 to 72 inches wide, choice **69c**

$2.50 Colored Silk Umbrellas $1.25.

Until 50 are sold we place on sale a lot of all Silk Colored Umbrellas worth $2 50. Front of store Umbrella department at..... **$1.25**

Terrific Sacrifice

of Ladies' Silk Shirt Waist Suits.

We are going to clean up the Ladies' Suit Stock at no matter what cost. Compare these prices. All this spring's newest styles.

Lot One--Silk Shirt Waist Suits that sold at $12.50 all go at **$4.98**

Lot Two--Silk Shirt Waist Suits--they are best styles--all the matter is we've got too many. Choice of $16.50 quality at **$7.98**

Lot Three--In this lot are all the Silk Suits in the store that sold at $25.00. They consist of the very latest and swellest silk novelties. Clean up price **$12.48**

Clearance Sale

Washable Separate Skirts.

100 Blue and Black Duck Skirts with white dots. Just the thing for outing purposes or every day wear. While they last **43c**

Washable Shirt Waist Suits.

White and colored two piece Suits made of Chambrays, Lawns and Percales. Figure up the cost of these materials and see if you could make one at our reduced price of **$1.48**

Shirt Waist Suits in White and Colors, exquisite creations of the dressmaking art. They sold at $6.50, $7.50 and $8.00. Clearance price, **$3.48**

CLEARANCE SALE

Girl's Wash Dresses...

Buy them for now or next year as as the styles never change and the prices are away under.

One lot of Girl's Dresses in sizes from 2 years to 14 years, in ginghams and plain ducks---nicely trimmed and well finished $1 dresses. Clearance price **67c**

CLEARANCE SALE

Boys' Wash Suits.....

We're overloaded with Boys' Washable Suits. You can buy them here at one-third off regular prices.

Boys' Duck Suits and suits made of light weight materials. Some are sailor suits, some are Russian suits, all worth $1.00. Clearance price **67c**

July Clearance Sale Dress Goods.

We're overloaded with both Wool and Mohair Dress Goods, especially in colored stuffs. This sale will place within your reach many high-class materials at prices so low that you can reach them easily. Every piece of Dress Goods will be reduced---not a single piece reserved either in black or colors.

50c FANCY MOHAIRS—A very big line to select from—checks, stripes, brocades, some with white grounds, silky luster. Closing out at **33c**

$1.25 $1.50 MOHAIRS—Mostly 54 inches wide in the swell Mannish effects; also the popular checks and mixtures. Mohairs will be good for fall. Buy while you can buy cheap. Closing price **75c**

SILK AND WOOL EOLIENES in a beautiful assortment of the exquisite pastel shades, 44 inches wide, soft and clinging. Closing price. **75c**

PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR—36 inches wide, the 25c qualities. Clearance sale price **15c**

10 PER CENT TO 40 PER CENT off every piece of Black Dress Goods in the store. Nothing reserved.

Wash Dress Goods---Clearance Sale.

Buy your wash goods at this sale. You can buy them for other seasons as you cannot hope to ever see wash goods sold as low again.

40-inch wide Printed Lawns---a splendid quality and so wide that the cheaper and narrower lawns are high priced compared to them. 15c values **5 1/2c**

Plain Silk Mouseline in nearly every desirable color. The price quoted here looks ridiculously low, but we have them, 15c quality, at..... **8 3/4c**

10c and 12½c Lawns and Batistes reduced to **7 1/2c**

15c fine Black Batistes---very sheer and fine **8c**

18c Organdies---beautiful floral designs, also Lawns in the neat effects **10c**

25c Sheer Organdies---Fine Lappets, and a big line of other desirable high-class wash goods, all in one big lot. Clearance price..... **15c**

Finest Muslin Underwear Department in Ohio.

A Lot of Real Bargains.

The biggest and best values in reliable Muslin Underwear ever offered the ladies of Marion. Read these prices carefully and then come and see the goods.

$1.00	Values in	Gowns now	49c
$1.50	" "	" "	69c
50	"	Corset Covers "	25c
85	" "	" "	49c
50	"	Ladies Drawers now	25c
75	" "	" "	49c
$1.50	" "	" "	69c
25	"	Ladies' Skirts "	49c
$1.50	" "	" "	69c
$2.50	" "	" "	98c
$5.00	" "	" "	$1 98

Sweeping Reductions on all Dressing Sacques and Kimonas.

Cool, neat Dressing Sacques and long or short Kimonas made from the best qualities of lawn, in good patterns and crepe in white and colors, all reduced for the clearance sale.

75c	values in	Sacques and Kimonos	39c
$1.00	" "	" "	59c
$1.50	" "	Long "	79c
$2.00	" "	"	$1.19

All Linen and Jap Silk Waists at Half Price.

The prettiest Linen and Silk Waists you ever saw. Some plaid, some trimmed and some hand embroidered, all at half price.

$4.00	Waists now	$2.00
$6.00	" "	$3.00
$7.50	" "	$3.75

Everything for Infants reduced 10 per cent in our wonderful Infant's department, second floor.

VERY SPECIAL--Infant's 50c Shoes and Moccasins reduced to 19 cents.

Clearance Sale White Goods

White goods are staple all the year round but we've got too many. They must go and go quickly.

1000 yards white India linon 9c quality at **5c**

500 yards of lace striped and figured pique soft finished a good 20c quality at **6 3/4c**

400 yards fine mercerized white goods for children's dresses, shirt waists or suits, great variety 25c quality . . . **12 1/2c**

400 yards mercerized fancy white goods the kind that sells at 35 and 40c per yard. Clearance price **17c**

Genuine English long cloth, 12 yard bolts, $1.20 regular price. Clearance price **95c**

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

The price of Cotton Foulard Silks, every thread silk and a beautiful range of styles, light and dark colors. While they last, these 75c ones go at..... **35c**

Domestic.

The sale of staple dry goods goes merrily on. No one attempts to make prices like these. Hurry, and get your share.

Black and white Calico, standard quality, 1000 yards, at . . . **3 3/4c**

Indigo blue Calico, standard quality, at . . . **4 1/2c**

Apron check Ginghams, staple and fancy, at . . . **3 7/8c**

Good straw Ticking, 10c quality, at . . . **7c**

Checked shirting, good strong cloth, . . . **5c**

Yard-wide unbleached cheese cloth at . . . **3 1/2c**

Yard-wide extra heavy unbleached muslin, 7c grade, at . . . **4 7/8c**

Steven's all linen crash toweling, 8c quality. at . . . **4 1/2c**

Clearance Sale.

A clearance of odds and ends but everything here is in good condition and very cheap.

25c embroidery in 6 yard lengths with insertion to match in 5 yard lengths at per yard **7 1/2c**

Lace and insertions for trimming wash dresses or muslin underwear. Clearance price **2c**

Odd lot of silk and leather belts reduced from 25c, 50c and 75c. Clearance price . . **10c**

Odd lot chatelaine purses reduced from 50 and 75c. Clearance price . . **10c**

Odd lot ladies' four-in-hand stocks were 25 and 35c washable. Clearance price . **5c**

CLEARANCE SALE

Notions.

Lay in your supply of the needfuls now.

Toilet Soap, good quality 5c cake now **1c**

Patent Hump Hooks and Eyes, per card **3c**

Black Mohair Dress Binding, 10c bolt, now **5c**

Safety Pins, strong and durable, per card **3c**

10c Toilet Paper, 7c per roll, four for **25c**

CLEARANCE SALE

Hosiery & Underwear.

25c Ladies' Gauze Lisle Stockings---one case on sale—no seconds—perfect goods at . . . . **15c** *2 pair for* **25c**

Lisle Finish Children's Black Stockings---perfect goods, and as good a stocking as we ever sold at 15c. Reduced price **9c**

All Underwear specially priced to close.

10c Pearl Buttons, two ounces for **5c**

Mail Orders Will Be Promptly Filled.

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

The Real City Store of Marion, Where Values Are Always Real.

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